UNITED STATES CODE

1976 EDITION

CONTAINING THE GENERAL AND PERMANENT LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES, IN FORCE
ON JANUARY 3, 1977

Prepared and published under authority of Title 2, U.S. Code, Section 285b
by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives

VOLUME ONE

ORGANIC LAWS

TITLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS
TO
TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1977

FOR SALE BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

TITLES OF UNITED STATES CODE

*1. General Provisions.
2. The Congress.
*3. The President.
*4. Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States.
*5. Government Organization and Employees.
*6. Surety Bonds.
7. Agriculture.
8. Aliens and Nationality.
*9. Arbitration.
*10. Armed Forces.
11. Bankruptcy.
12. Banks and Banking.
*13. Census.
*14. Coast Guard.
15. Commerce and Trade.
16. Conservation.
*17. Copyrights.
*18. Crimes and Criminal Procedure.
19. Customs Duties.
20. Education.
21. Food and Drugs.
22. Foreign Relations and Intercourse.
*23. Highways.
24. Hospitals and Asylums.
25. Indians.
26. Internal Revenue Code.
27. Intoxicating Liquors.
*28. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.
29. Labor.
30. Mineral Lands and Mining.
31. Money and Finance.
*32. National Guard.
33. Navigation and Navigable Waters.
†34. [Navy.]
*35. Patents.
36. Patriotic Societies and Observances.
*37. Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services.
*38. Veterans' Benefits.
*39. Postal Service.
40. Public Buildings, Property, and Works.
41. Public Contracts.
42. The Public Health and Welfare.
43. Public Lands.
*44. Public Printing and Documents.
45. Railroads.
46. Shipping.
47. Telegraphs, Telephones, and Radiotelegraphs.
48. Territories and Insular Possessions.
49. Transportation.
50. War and National Defense; and Appendix.

*This title has been enacted as law.
†This title has been eliminated by the enactment of Title 10.

TITLES OF UNITED STATES CODE

1. General Provisions.
3. The President.
5. The Executive.
7. [Repealed, and other provisions]
9. Bankruptcy.
10. Armed Forces.
11. Bankruptcy.
13. Census.
*14. Claims.
15. Commerce and Trade.
17. Copyrights.
*18. Crimes and Criminal Procedure.
19. Customs Duties.
21. Food and Drugs.
22. Foreign Relations and Intercourse.
23. Highways.
24. Hospitals and Asylums.
25. Indians.
26. Internal Revenue Code.
28. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.
29. Labor.
30. Mineral Lands and Mining.
31. Money and Finance.
32. National Guard.
33. Navigation and Navigable Waters.
34. [Crime.]
*35. Patents.
36. Patriotic Societies and Observances.
37. Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services.
*38. Veterans' Benefits.
*39. Postal Service.
40. Public Buildings, Property, and Works.
41. Public Contracts.
42. The Public Health and Welfare.
43. Public Lands.
*44. Public Printing and Documents.
45. Railroads.
46. Shipping.
47. Telegraph, Telephones, and Radiotelegraph.
48. Territories and Insular Possessions.
49. Transportation.
50. War and National Defense; and Appendix.

*Title 18 has been enacted as law.
Other titles have been classified to the provisions of Title 18.

CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	IX
TABLE OF TITLE AND CHAPTER HEADINGS	XI
ORGANIC LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES	XXXI
Declaration of Independence	XXXIII
Articles of Confederation	XXXVII
Ordinance of 1787: The Northwest Territorial Government	XLIII
Constitution of the United States and Amendments	XLVII
Analytical Index to the Constitution of the United States and Amendments	LXI
TITLE 1	1
TITLE 2	11
TITLE 3	245
TITLE 4	277
TITLE 5	285
Appendix	697
TITLE 6	843
TITLE 7	847

PREFACE—1976 EDITION

This ninth edition of the United States Code was prepared and published pursuant to section 285b of Title 2 of the Code. It contains a consolidation and codification of all the general and permanent laws of the United States which are in force on January 3, 1977. By statutory authority this edition may be cited "U.S.C. 1976 ed." Previous editions were published in 1926, 1934, 1940, 1946, 1952, 1958, 1964, and 1970.

Inasmuch as many of the general and permanent laws which are required to be incorporated in this Code are inconsistent, redundant, and obsolete, the Office of the Law Revision Counsel is engaged in a comprehensive project of revising and enacting the Code into law, title by title. Since 1947, bills have been enacted to revise, codify and enact into law Titles 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 23, 28, 32, 35, 37, 38, 39, and 44. In addition, bills relating to other titles are also being prepared for introduction. When this work is completed all the titles of the Code will be legal evidence of the general and permanent law and recourse to the numerous volumes of the Statutes at Large for this purpose will be unnecessary.

The title and chapter structure of the 1970 edition, together with Supplement V thereto, has been substantially preserved, the only changes made having been necessitated by the enactment of legislation since 1970.

This edition continues the practice of setting out notes captioned "Section referred to in other sections". These notes have been inserted following each section that is referred to in the text of another section, indicating the section that contains the internal reference. In addition, there is included in this edition, for the first time, a comprehensive Table of Internal References which appears in the Tables volume. This Table consolidates all internal references contained in the individual "Section referred to in other sections" notes.

This supplement has been prepared and published under the supervision of Edward F. Willett, Jr., Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives, with the assistance of the West Publishing Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, which assisted in preparing all prior editions and supplements of the Code. Grateful acknowledgment is made of the cooperation by all who have helped in this work, particularly by the staffs of the publishing company and of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel, and by the Government Printing Office.

Thomas P O'Neill Jr.
M.C.

Speaker of the House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, D.C., *January 4, 1977.*

TABLE OF TITLES AND CHAPTERS

TITLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chap.

1. Rules of Construction.
2. Acts and Resolutions; Formalities of Enactment; Repeals; Sealing of Instruments.
3. Code of Laws of United States and Supplements; District of Columbia Code and Supplements.

TITLE 2—THE CONGRESS

1. Election of Senators and Representatives.
2. Organization of Congress.
3. Compensation and Allowances of Members.
4. Officers and Employees of Senate and House of Representatives.
5. Library of Congress.
6. Congressional and Committee Procedure; Investigations.
7. Contested Elections.
8. Federal Corrupt Practices.
8A. Regulation of Lobbying.
9. Office of Legislative Counsel.
9A. Office of the Law Revision Counsel.
9B. Legislative Classification Office.
10. Classification of Employees of House of Representatives.
10A. Payroll Administration in House of Representatives.
11. Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries.
12. Contested Elections.
13. Joint Committee on Congressional Operations.
14. Federal Election Campaigns.
15. Office of Technology Assessment.
16. Congressional Mailing Standards.
17. Congressional Budget Office.

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

1. Presidential Elections and Vacancies.
2. Office and Compensation of President.
3. Protection of the President; The White House Police.
4. Delegation of Functions.

TITLE 4—FLAG AND SEAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AND THE STATES

1. The Flag.

Chap.

2. The Seal.
3. Seat of the Government.
4. The States.
5. Official Territorial Papers.

TITLE 5—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES

PART I—THE AGENCIES GENERALLY

1. Organization.
3. Powers.
5. Administrative Procedure.
7. Judicial Review.
9. Executive Reorganization.

PART II—THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

11. Organization.
13. Special Authority.
15. Political Activity of Certain State and Local Employees.

PART III—EMPLOYEES

SUBPART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21. Definitions.
29. Commissions, Oaths, Records, and Reports.

SUBPART B—EMPLOYMENT AND RETENTION

31. Authority for Employment.
33. Examination, Selection, and Placement.
35. Retention Preference, Restoration, and Reemployment.

SUBPART C—EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

41. Training.
43. Performance Rating.
45. Incentive Awards.

SUBPART D—PAY AND ALLOWANCES

51. Classification.
53. Pay Rates and Systems.
55. Pay Administration.
57. Travel, Transportation, and Subsistence.
59. Allowances.

SUBPART E—ATTENDANCE AND LEAVE

61. Hours of Work.
63. Leave.

SUBPART F—EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

71. Policies.
73. Suitability, Security, and Conduct.
75. Adverse Actions.
77. Appeals.
79. Services to Employees.

TITLE 5—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES—Continued

PART III—EMPLOYEES—Continued

SUBPART G—INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES

Chap.

81. Compensation for Work Injuries.
83. Retirement.
85. Unemployment Compensation.
87. Life Insurance.
89. Health Insurance.

TITLE 6—SURETY BONDS

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

1. Commodity Exchanges.
2. Cotton Standards.
3. Grain Standards.
4. Naval Stores.
5. Importation of Adulterated Seeds.
6. Insecticides and Environmental Pesticide Control.
7. Insect Pests Generally.
7A. Golden Nematode.
7B. Plant Pests.
8. Nursery Stock and Other Plants and Plant Products.
8A. Rubber.
9. Packers and Stockyards.
10. Warehouses.
11. Honeybees.
12. Associations of Agricultural Products Producers.
13. Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges.
14. Agricultural Experiment Stations.
15. Bureau of Animal Industry.
16. Bureau of Dairy Industry.
17. Miscellaneous Matters.
18. Cooperative Marketing.
19. Cotton Statistics and Estimates.
20. Dumping or Destruction of Interstate Produce.
20A. Perishable Agricultural Commodities.
21. Tobacco Statistics.
21A. Tobacco Inspection.
21B. Tobacco Control.
22. Agricultural Marketing.
23. Foreign Agricultural Service.
24. Perishable Agricultural Commodities.
25. Export Standards for Apples and Pears.
25A. Export Standards for Grapes and Plums.
26. Agricultural Adjustment.
26A. Agricultural Marketing Agreements.
27. Cotton Marketing.
28. Tobacco Industry.
29. Potato Act of 1935.
30. Anti-Hog-Cholera Serum and Hog-Cholera Virus.
31. Rural Electrification and Telephone Service.
32. Peanut Statistics.
33. Farm Tenancy.
34. Sugar Production and Control.
35. Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.
35A. Price Support of Agricultural Commodities.
36. Crop Insurance.
37. Seeds.
38. Distribution and Marketing of Agricultural Products.
39. Stabilization of International Wheat Market.
40. Halogeton Glomeratus Control.
41. Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance.
42. Agricultural Commodity Set-Aside.
43. Agricultural Attachés.
44. Wool Program.
45. Soil Bank Program.
46. Surplus Disposal of Agricultural Commodities.
47. Interchange of Department of Agriculture and State Employees.
48. Humane Methods of Livestock Slaughter.
49. Consultation on Agricultural Programs.
50. Agricultural Credit.
51. Food Stamp Program.
52. Farm Labor Contractor Registration.
53. Cotton Research and Promotion.
54. Transportation, Sale and Handling of Certain Animals.
55. Department of Agriculture.
56. Unfair Trade Practices Affecting Producers of Agricultural Products.
57. Plant Variety Protection.
58. Potato Research and Promotion.
59. Rural Fire Protection, Development, and Small Farm Research and Education.
60. Egg Research and Consumer Information.
61. Noxious Weeds.
62. Beef Research and Information.

TITLE 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

1. General Provisions.
2. Elective Franchise.
3. Civil Rights.
4. Freedmen.
5. Alien Ownership of Land.
6. Immigration.
7. Exclusion of Chinese.
8. The Cooly Trade.
9. Miscellaneous Provisions.
10. Alien Registration.
11. Nationality.
12. Immigration and Nationality.
13. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

TITLE 9—ARBITRATION

1. General Provisions.
2. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

TITLE 10—ARMED FORCES

SUBTITLE A—GENERAL MILITARY LAW

PART I—ORGANIZATION AND GENERAL MILITARY POWERS

Chap.
1. Definitions.
3. General Powers.
4. Department of Defense.
5. Joint Chiefs of Staff.
7. Boards, Councils, and Committees.
9. Regular Components. [No present sections]
11. Reserve Components.
13. The Militia.
15. Insurrection.
17. Arming of American Vessels.

PART II—PERSONNEL

31. Enlistments.
33. Appointments in Regular Components.
35. Appointments as Reserve Officers.
37. General Service Requirements.
39. Active Duty.
40. Leave.
41. Special Appointments, Assignments, Details, and Duties.
43. Rank and Command.
45. The Uniform.
47. Uniform Code of Military Justice.
48. Military Correctional Facilities.
49. Miscellaneous Prohibitions and Penalties.
51. Retention of Reserves.
53. Miscellaneous Rights and Benefits.
55. Medical and Dental Care.
57. Decorations and Awards.
59. Separation.
61. Retirement or Separation for Physical Disability.
63. Retirement for Age.
65. Retirement for Length of Service.
67. Retired Pay for Non-regular Service.
69. Retired Grade.
71. Computation of Retired Pay.
73. Annuities Based on Retired or Retainer Pay; Survivor Benefit Plan.
75. Death Benefits.
77. Posthumous Commissions and Warrants.
79. Correction of Military Records.
81. Civilian Employees.

PART III—TRAINING

101. Training Generally.
102. Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.
103. Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.
104. Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.
105. Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program.

PART IV—SERVICE, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT

131. Planning and Coordination.
133. Facilities for Reserve Components.
135. Encouragement of Aviation.
137. Procurement Generally.
139. Research and Development.
141. Miscellaneous Procurement Provisions.
143. Production by Military Agencies.
145. Cataloging and Standardization.
147. Utilities and Services.
149. Issue to Armed Forces.
151. Issue of Serviceable Material Other Than to Armed Forces.
153. Exchange of Material and Disposal of Obsolete, Surplus, or Unclaimed Property.
155. Acceptance of Gifts and Services.
157. Transportation.
159. Real Property; Related Personal Property; and Lease of Non-Excess Property.
161. Property Records.
163. Military Claims.
165. Accountability and Responsibility.

SUBTITLE B—ARMY

PART I—ORGANIZATION

301. Definitions.
303. Department of the Army.
305. The Army Staff.
307. The Army.

PART II—PERSONNEL

331. Strength.
333. Enlistments.
335. Appointments in the Regular Army.
337. Appointments as Reserve Officers.
339. Temporary Appointments.
341. Active Duty.
343. Special Appointments, Assignments, Details, and Duties.
345. Rank and Command.
349. Miscellaneous Prohibitions and Penalties.
353. Miscellaneous Rights and Benefits.
355. Hospitalization.
357. Decorations and Awards.
359. Separation from Regular Army for Substandard Performance of Duty.
360. Separation from Regular Army for Moral or Professional Dereliction or in Interests of National Security.
361. Separation for Various Reasons.
363. Separation or Transfer to Retired Reserve.
365. Retirement for Age.
367. Retirement for Length of Service.
369. Retired Grade.
371. Computation of Retired Pay.
373. Civilian Employees.

PART III—TRAINING

401. Training Generally.
403. United States Military Academy.
407. Schools and Camps.

PART IV—SERVICE, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT

431. Industrial Mobilization, Research, and Development.
433. Procurement.
435. Issue of Serviceable Material to Armed Forces.
437. Utilities and Services.
439. Sale of Serviceable Material.
441. Issue of Serviceable Material Other Than to Armed Forces.

TITLE 10—ARMED FORCES—Continued

SUBTITLE B—ARMY—Continued

PART IV—SERVICE, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT—Continued

Chap.
443. Disposal of Obsolete or Surplus Material.
445. Inquests; Disposition of Effects of Deceased Persons; Captured Flags.
447. Transportation.
449. Real Property.
451. Military Claims.
453. Accountability and Responsibility.

SUBTITLE C—NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

PART I—ORGANIZATION

501. Definitions.
503. Department of the Navy.
505. Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries of the Navy.
507. Office of the Comptroller of the Navy.
509. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.
513. Bureaus; Office of the Judge Advocate General; Office of Naval Research.
515. Commandant of the Marine Corps; Headquarters, Marine Corps.
516. Naval Districts.
517. Fleet Commands and Other High Positions.
519. Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.

PART II—PERSONNEL

531. Strength.
533. Distribution in Grade.
535. Grades and Rank of Officers.
537. Enlistments.
539. Original Appointments.
541. Running Mates.
543. Selection Boards.
545. Promotions.
547. Examinations for Promotion.
549. Reserve Promotions.
551. Officers in Command.
553. Special Assignments and Details.
555. Administration.
557. Rations.
559. Miscellaneous Prohibitions and Penalties.
561. Miscellaneous Rights and Benefits.
563. Hospitalization and Medical Care.
565. Bands.
567. Decorations and Awards.
569. Discharge of Enlisted Members.
571. Voluntary Retirement.
573. Involuntary Retirement, Separation, and Furlough.
575. Recall to Active Duty.
577. Death Benefits; Care of the Dead.

PART III—EDUCATION AND TRAINING

601. Officer Procurement Programs.
603. United States Naval Academy.
605. United States Naval Postgraduate School.
607. Retirement of Civilian Members of the Teaching Staffs of the United States Naval Academy and United States Naval Postgraduate School.

PART IV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Chap.
631. Secretary of the Navy: Miscellaneous Powers and Duties.
633. Naval Vessels.
635. Naval Aircraft.
637. Salvage Facilities.
639. United States Naval Oceanographic Office and Naval Observatory.
641. Naval Petroleum Reserves.
643. Civilian Employees.
645. Procurement of Supplies and Services.
647. Disposal of Obsolete or Surplus Material.
649. Quarters, Utilities, and Related Services.
651. Ships' Stores and Commissary Stores.
653. Claims.
655. Prize.
657. Stay of Judicial Proceedings.
659. Naval Militia.

SUBTITLE D—AIR FORCE

PART I—ORGANIZATION

801. Definitions. [No present sections]
803. Department of the Air Force.
805. The Air Staff.
807. The Air Force.

PART II—PERSONNEL

831. Strength.
833. Enlistments.
835. Appointments in the Regular Air Force.
837. Appointments as Reserve Officers.
839. Temporary Appointments.
841. Active Duty.
843. Special Appointments, Assignments, Details, and Duties.
845. Rank and Command.
849. Miscellaneous Prohibitions and Penalties.
853. Miscellaneous Rights and Benefits.
855. Hospitalization.
857. Decorations and Awards.
859. Separation From Regular Air Force for Substandard Performance of Duty.
860. Separation from Regular Air Force for Moral or Professional Dereliction or in Interests of National Security.
861. Separation for Various Reasons.
863. Separation or Transfer to Retired Reserve.
865. Retirement for Age.
867. Retirement for Length of Service.
869. Retired Grade.
871. Computation of Retired Pay.
873. Civilian Employees.

PART III—TRAINING

901. Training Generally.
903. United States Air Force Academy.
907. Schools and Camps.
909. Civil Air Patrol.

PART IV—SERVICE, SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT

931. Industrial Mobilization, Research, and Development.
933. Procurement.

TITLE 10—ARMED FORCES—Continued

SUBTITLE D—AIR FORCE—Continued

PART IV—SERVICE, SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT—Continued

Chap.

935. Issue of Serviceable Material to Armed Forces.
937. Utilities and Services.
939. Sale of Serviceable Material.
941. Issue of Serviceable Material Other Than to Armed Forces.
943. Disposal of Obsolete or Surplus Material.
945. Inquests: Disposition of Effects of Deceased Persons.
947. Transportation.
949. Real Property.
951. Military Claims.
953. Accountability and Responsibility.

TITLE 11—BANKRUPTCY

1. Definitions.
2. Courts of Bankruptcy.
3. Bankrupts.
4. Courts and Procedure Therein.
5. Officers, Their Duties and Compensation.
6. Creditors.
7. Estates.
8. Provisions for the Relief of Debtors.
9. Adjustment of Debts of Political Subdivisions and Public Agencies and Instrumentalities.
10. Corporate Reorganizations.
11. Arrangements.
12. Real Property Arrangements by Persons Other Than Corporations.
13. Wage Earners' Plans.
14. Maritime Commission Liens.
15. Railroad Adjustments.

TITLE 12—BANKS AND BANKING

1. The Comptroller of the Currency.
2. National Banks.
3. Federal Reserve System.
4. Taxation.
5. Crimes and Offenses.
6. Foreign Banking.
6A. Export-Import Bank of the United States.
7. Farm Credit Administration.
7A. Agricultural Marketing.
7B. Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.
8. Adjustment and Cancellation of Farm Loans.
9. National Agricultural Credit Corporations.
10. Local Agricultural-Credit Corporations, Livestock-Loan Companies and Like Organizations; Loans to Individuals to Aid in Formation or to Increase Capital Stock.
11. Federal Home Loan Banks.

Chap.

11A. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.
12. Federal Savings and Loan Associations.
13. National Housing.
14. Federal Credit Unions.
15. Federal Loan Agency.
16. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
17. Bank Holding Companies.
18. Bank Service Corporations.
19. Security Measures for Banks and Savings and Loan Associations.
20. Credit Control.
21. Financial Recordkeeping.
22. Tying Arrangements.
23. Farm Credit System.
24. Federal Financing Bank.
25. National Commission on Electronic Fund Transfers.
26. Disposition of Abandoned Money Orders and Traveler's Checks.
27. Real Estate Settlement Procedures.
28. Emergency Mortgage Relief.
29. Home Mortgage Disclosure.

TITLE 13—CENSUS

1. Administration.
3. Collection and Publication of Statistics.
5. Censuses.
7. Offenses and Penalties.
9. Collection and Publication of Foreign Trade Statistics.

TITLE 14—COAST GUARD

PART I—REGULAR COAST GUARD

1. Establishment and Duties.
3. Composition and Organization.
5. Functions and Powers.
7. Cooperation with Other Agencies.
9. Coast Guard Academy.
11. Personnel.
13. Pay, Allowances, Awards, and Other Rights and Benefits.
15. Discipline and Related Matters.
17. Administration.

PART II—COAST GUARD RESERVE AND AUXILIARY

21. Coast Guard Reserve.
23. Coast Guard Auxiliary.
25. General Provisions for Coast Guard Reserve and Auxiliary.

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND TRADE

1. Monopolies and Combinations in Restraint of Trade.
2. Federal Trade Commission; Promotion of Export Trade and Prevention of Unfair Methods of Competition.
2A. Securities and Trust Indentures.
2B. Securities Exchanges.
2B-1. Securities Investor Protection.

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND TRADE—Continued

Chap.
2C. Public Utility Holding Companies.
2D. Investment Companies and Advisors.
3. Trade-Marks.
4. China Trade.
5. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
6. Weights and Measures and Standard Time.
7. The Bureau of Standards.
7A. Standard Reference Data Program.
8. Falsely Stamped Gold or Silver or Goods Manufactured Therefrom.
9. The Weather Bureau.
9A. Weather Modification Activities or Attempts; Reporting Requirement.
10. War Finance Corporation.
10A. Collection of State Cigarette Taxes.
10B. State Taxation of Income from Interstate Commerce.
11. Caustic Poisons.
12. Discrimination Against Farmers' Cooperative Associations by Boards of Trade.
13. Textile Foundations.
13A. Fishing Industry.
14. Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
14A. Aid to Small Business.
14B. Small Business Investment Program.
15. Economic Recovery.
15A. Interstate Transportation of Petroleum Products.
15B. Natural Gas.
16. Emergency Relief.
16A. Emergency Petroleum Allocation.
16B. Federal Energy Administration.
16C. Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination.
17. Production, Marketing, and Use of Bituminous Coal.
18. Transportation of Firearms.
19. Miscellaneous.
20. Regulation of Insurance.
21. National Policy on Employment and Productivity.
22. Trade-Marks.
23. Dissemination of Technical, Scientific, and Engineering Information.
24. Transportation of Gambling Devices.
25. Flammable Fabrics.
26. Household Refrigerators.
27. Automobile Dealer Suits Against Manufacturers.
28. Disclosure of Automobile Information.
29. Manufacture, Transportation, or Distribution of Switchblade Knives.
30. Hazardous Substances.
31. Destruction of Property Moving in Commerce.
32. Telecasting of Professional Sports Contests.
33. Brake Fluid Regulation.
34. Antitrust Civil Process.
35. Seat Belt Regulation.
Chap.
36. Cigarette Labeling and Advertising.
37. State Technical Services.
38. Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety.
39. Fair Packaging and Labeling Program.
39A. Special Packaging of Household Substances for Protection of Children.
40. Department of Commerce.
41. Consumer Credit Protection.
42. Interstate Land Sales.
43. Newspaper Preservation.
44. Protection of Horses.
45. Emergency Loan Guarantees to Business Enterprises.
46. Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings.
47. Consumer Product Safety.
48. Hobby Protection.
49. Fire Prevention and Control.
50. Consumer Product Warranties.
51. National Productivity and Quality of Working Life.

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

1. The National Parks, Military Parks, Monuments, and Seashores.
1A. Historic Sites, Buildings, Objects, and Antiquities.
2. The National Forests.
3. Forests; Forest Service; Reforestation; Management.
3A. Unemployment Relief Through Performance of Useful Public Work.
3B. Soil Conservation.
3C. Water Conservation.
4. Protection of Timber, and Depredations.
5. Protection of Fur Seals and Other Fur-Bearing Animals.
5A. Protection and Conservation of Wildlife.
5B. Wildlife Restoration.
5C. Conservation Programs on Military Reservations.
6. Game and Bird Preserves; Protection.
7. Protection of Migratory Game and Insectivorous Birds.
8. Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge.
9. Fish and Wildlife Service.
9A. Preservation of Fishery Resources.
10. Northern Pacific Halibut Fishing.
10A. Sockeye or Pink Salmon Fishing.
10B. Fish Restoration and Management Projects.
10C. Fish Research and Experimentation Program.
10D. State Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Projects.
11. Regulation of Landing, Curing, and Sale of Sponges Taken from Gulf of Mexico and Straits of Florida.
12. Federal Regulation and Development of Power.
12A. Tennessee Valley Authority.
12B. Bonneville Project.

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION—Continued

Chap.

12C. Fort Peck Project.
12D. Columbia Basin Project.
12E. Niagara Power Project.
12F. Pacific Northwest Consumer Power Preference; Reciprocal Priority in other Regions.
12G. Pacific Northwest Federal Transmission System.
13. Regulation of Transportation in Interstate or Foreign Commerce of Black Bass and Other Fish.
14. Regulation of Whaling.
15. Predatory Sea Lampreys in the Great Lakes.
15A. Great Lakes Fisheries.
16. Tuna Conventions.
16A. Atlantic Tunas Convention.
17. Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.
18. Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention.
19. North Pacific Fisheries.
20. National Fisheries Center and Aquarium.
21. Prohibition of Foreign Fishing Vessels in the Territorial Waters of the United States.
21A. Fisheries Zone Contiguous to Territorial Sea of the United States.
21B. Prohibition of Certain Foreign Fishing Vessels in United States Fisheries.
21C. Offshore Shrimp Fisheries.
22. International Parks.
23. National Wilderness Preservation System.
24. Conservation and Protection of Fur Seals, Other Wildlife, and Sea Otters.
25. Jellyfish or Sea Nettles, Other Such Pests, and Seaweed in Coastal Waters: Control or Elimination.
25A. Crown of Thorns Starfish.
25B. Reefs for Marine Life Conservation.
26. Estuarine Areas.
27. National Trails System.
28. Wild and Scenic Rivers.
29. Water Bank Program for Wetlands Preservation.
30. Wild Horses and Burros: Protection, Management, and Control.
31. Marine Mammal Protection.
32. Marine Sanctuaries.
33. Coastal Zone Management.
34. Rural Environmental Conservation Program.
35. Endangered Species.
36. Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning.
37. Youth Conservation Corps.
38. Fishery Conservation and Management.

TITLE 17—COPYRIGHTS

1. Registration of Copyright.
2. Infringement Proceedings.
3. Copyright Office.

TITLE 18—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PART I—CRIMES

Chap.

1. General Provisions.
2. Aircraft and Motor Vehicles.
3. Animals, Birds, Fish, and Plants.
5. Arson.
7. Assault.
9. Bankruptcy.
11. Bribery and Graft.
12. Civil Disorders.
13. Civil Rights.
15. Claims and Services in Matters Affecting Government.
17. Coins and Currency.
18. Congressional Assassination, Kidnaping, and Assault.
19. Conspiracy.
21. Contempts.
23. Contracts.
25. Counterfeiting and Forgery.
27. Customs.
29. Elections and Political Activities.
31. Embezzlement and Theft.
33. Emblems, Insignia, and Names.
35. Escape and Rescue.
37. Espionage and Censorship.
39. Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles.
40. Importation, Manufacture, Distribution and Storage of Explosive Materials.
41. Extortion and Threats.
42. Extortionate Credit Transactions.
43. False Personation.
44. Firearms.
45. Foreign Relations.
47. Fraud and False Statements.
49. Fugitives from Justice.
50. Gambling.
51. Homicide.
53. Indians.
55. Kidnaping.
57. Labor.
59. Liquor Traffic.
61. Lotteries.
63. Mail Fraud.
65. Malicious Mischief.
67. Military and Navy.
69. Nationality and Citizenship.
71. Obscenity.
73. Obstruction of Justice.
75. Passports and Visas.
77. Peonage and Slavery.
79. Perjury.
81. Piracy and Privateering.
83. Postal Service.
84. Presidential Assassination, Kidnaping, and Assault.
85. Prison-made Goods.
87. Prisons.
89. Professions and Occupations.
91. Public Lands.
93. Public Officers and Employees.
95. Racketeering.

TITLE 18—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—Continued

PART I—CRIMES—Continued

Chap.

96. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations.
97. Railroads.
99. Rape.
101. Records and Reports.
102. Riots.
103. Robbery and Burglary.
105. Sabotage.
107. Seamen and Stowaways.
109. Searches and Seizures.
111. Shipping.
113. Stolen Property.
115. Treason, Sedition and Subversive Activities.
117. White Slave Traffic.
119. Wire Interception and Interception of Oral Communications.

PART II—CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

201. General Provisions.
203. Arrest and Commitment.
205. Searches and Seizures.
207. Release.
208. Speedy Trial.
209. Extradition.
211. Jurisdiction and Venue.
213. Limitations.
215. Grand Jury.
216. Special Grand Jury.
217. Indictment and Information.
219. Trial by United States Magistrates.
221. Arraignment, Pleas and Trial.
223. Witnesses and Evidence.
225. Verdict.
227. Sentence, Judgment, and Execution.
229. Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.
231. Probation.
233. Contempts.
235. Appeal.
237. Rules of Criminal Procedure.

PART III—PRISONS AND PRISONERS

301. General Provisions.
303. Bureau of Prisons.
305. Commitment and Transfer.
307. Employment.
309. Good Time Allowances.
311. Parole.
313. Mental Defectives.
314. Narcotic Addicts.
315. Discharge and Release Payments.
317. Institutions for Women.

PART IV—CORRECTION OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

401. General Provisions.
402. Federal Youth Corrections Act.
403. Juvenile Delinquency.

PART V—IMMUNITY OF WITNESSES

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

Chap.

1. Collection Districts, Ports, and Officers.
1A. Foreign Trade Zones.
2. The Tariff Commission.
3. The Tariff and Related Provisions.
4. Tariff Act of 1930.
5. Smuggling.
6. Trade Fair Program.
7. Trade Expansion Program.
8. Automotive Products.
9. Visual and Auditory Materials of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character.
10. Bureau of Customs.
11. Importation of Pre-Columbian Monumental or Architectural Sculpture or Murals.
12. Trade Act of 1974.

TITLE 20—EDUCATION

1. Office of Education.
2. Teaching of Agricultural, Trade, Home Economics, and Industrial Subjects.
3. Smithsonian Institution; National Museums and Art Galleries.
4. National Zoological Park.
5. Government Collections and Institutions for Research, and Material for Educational Institutions.
6. American Printing House for the Blind.
6A. Vending Facilities for Blind in Federal Buildings.
7. Instruction as to Nature and Effect of Alcoholic Drinks and Narcotics.
8. Howard University.
9. National Training School for Boys.
10. National Training School for Girls.
11. National Arboretum.
12. Foreign and Exchange Students.
13. Financial Assistance to Local Educational Agencies.
14. School Construction in Areas Affected by Federal Activities.
15. Studies and Research on Problems in Education.
16. Public Library Services and Construction.
17. National Defense Education Program.
18. Grants for Teaching in the Education of Handicapped Children.
18A. Early Education Programs for Handicapped Children.
19. School Construction in Areas Affected by Federal Activities.
20. Grants for Teaching in the Education of the Deaf.
20A. National Technical Institute for the Deaf.
21. Higher Educational Facilities.
22. National Council on the Arts.

TITLE 20—EDUCATION—Continued

Chap.
23. Training and Fellowship Programs for Community Development.
24. Grants for Educational Materials, Facilities and Services, and Strengthening of Educational Agencies.
25. Pay and Personnel Program for Overseas Teachers.
26. Support and Scholarship in Humanities and Arts; Museum Services.
26A. Indemnity for Exhibitions of Arts and Artifacts.
27. National Vocational Student Loan Insurance.
28. Higher Education Resources and Student Assistance.
29. International Studies and Research.
30. Basic Education for Adults.
31. General Provisions Concerning Education.
32. Vocational Education.
33. Education of the Handicapped.
34. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.
35. Environmental Education.
36. Emergency School Aid.
37. Assignment or Transportation of Students.
38. Discrimination Based on Sex or Blindness.
39. Equal Educational Opportunities and Transportation of Students.
40. Consolidation of Education Programs.
41. National Reading Improvement Program.
42. Harry S Truman Memorial Scholarships.
43. American Folklife Preservation.

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

1. Adulterated or Misbranded Foods or Drugs.
2. Teas.
3. Filled Milk.
4. Animals, Meats, and Meat and Dairy Products.
5. Viruses, Serums, Toxins, Antitoxins, and Analogous Products.
5A. Bureau of Narcotics.
6. Narcotic Drugs.
7. Practice of Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons in Consular Districts in China.
8. Narcotic Farms.
9. Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
10. Poultry and Poultry Products Inspection.
11. Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs.
12. Meat Inspection.
13. Drug Abuse Prevention and Control.
14. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Educational Programs and Activities.
15. Egg Products Inspection.
16. Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment.

TITLE 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE

Chap.
1. Diplomatic and Consular Service Generally.
2. Consular Courts.
3. United States Court for China.
4. Passports.
5. Preservation of Friendly Foreign Relations Generally.
6. Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Officers.
7. International Bureaus, Congresses, etc.
8. Foreign Service Buildings.
9. Foreign Wars, War Materials, and Neutrality.
10. Hemispheral Relations.
11. Foreign Agents and Propaganda.
12. Claims Commissions.
13. Service Courts of Friendly Foreign Forces.
14. Foreign Service.
14A. Foreign Service Information Officers Corps.
15. The Republic of the Philippines.
16. Greek and Turkish Assistance.
17. Relief Aid to War-Devastated Countries.
18. United States Information and Educational Exchange Programs.
19. Foreign Assistance Program.
20. Mutual Defense Assistance Program.
20A. Mutual Defense Assistance Control Program.
21. Settlement of International Claims.
21A. Settlement of Investment Disputes.
22. Mutual Security Assistance.
23. Protection of Citizens Abroad.
24. Mutual Security Program.
24A. Middle East Peace and Stability.
25. Protection of Vessels on the High Seas and in Territorial Waters of Foreign Countries.
26. Armed Forces Participation in International Amateur Sports Competitions.
27. International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation.
28. International Atomic Energy Agency Participation.
29. Cultural and Technical Interchange Centers.
29A. Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center.
30. International Cooperation in Health and Medical Research.
31. International Travel.
32. Foreign Assistance.
33. Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Program.
34. The Peace Corps.
35. Arms Control and Disarmament.
36. Migration and Refugee Assistance.
37. Foreign Gifts and Decorations.
38. Department of State.
39. Arms Export Control.
40. International Expositions.

TITLE 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE—Continued

Chap.

41. Study Commission Relating to Foreign Policy.
42. International Economic Policy.
43. International Broadcasting.
44. Japan-United States Friendship.
45. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

TITLE 23—HIGHWAYS

1. Federal Aid Highways.
2. Other Highways.
3. General Provisions.
4. Highway Safety.
5. Highway Relocation Assistance.

TITLE 24—HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS

1. Navy Hospitals, Naval Home, Army and Navy Hospital, and Hospital Relief for Seamen and Others.
2. The Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.
3. The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
4. Saint Elizabeths Hospital.
5. The Columbia Institution for the Deaf.
6. The Freedmen's Hospital.
7. National Cemeteries [Repealed]
7A. Private and Commercial Cemeteries [Repealed]
8. Gorgas Hospital.
9. Hospitalization of Mentally Ill Nationals Returned from Foreign Countries.

TITLE 25—INDIANS

1. Officers of Indian Affairs.
2. Bureau of Indian Affairs.
2A. Indian Claims Commission.
3. Agreements with Indians.
4. Performance by United States of Obligations to Indians.
5. Protection of Indians.
6. Government of Indian Country and Reservations.
7. Education of Indians.
7A. Promotion of Social and Economic Welfare.
8. Rights-of-Way Through Indian Lands.
9. Allotment of Indian Lands.
10. Descent and Distribution; Heirs of Allottee.
11. Irrigation of Allotted Lands.
12. Lease, Sale, or Surrender of Allotted or Unallotted Lands.
13. Ceded Indian Lands.
14. Miscellaneous.
15. Constitutional Rights of Indians.
16. Distribution of Judgment Funds.

Chap.

17. Financing Economic Development of Indians and Indian Organizations.

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

SUBTITLE A—INCOME TAXES

1. Normal Taxes and Surtaxes.
2. Tax on Self-Employment Income.
3. Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporations and Tax-Free Covenant Bonds.
4. Rules Applicable to Recovery of Excessive Profits on Government Contracts.
5. Tax on Transfers to Avoid Income Tax.
6. Consolidated Returns.

SUBTITLE B—ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES

11. Estate Tax.
12. Gift Tax.
13. Tax on Certain Generation-Skipping Transfers.

SUBTITLE C—EMPLOYMENT TAXES

21. Federal Insurance Contributions Act.
22. Railroad Retirement Tax Act.
23. Federal Unemployment Tax Act.
24. Collection of Income Tax at Source on Wages.
25. General Provisions Relating to Employment Taxes.

SUBTITLE D—MISCELLANEOUS EXCISE TAXES

31. Retailers Excise Taxes.
32. Manufacturers Excise Taxes.
33. Facilities and Services.
34. Policies Issued by Foreign Insurers.
35. Taxes on Wagering.
36. Certain Other Excise Taxes.
37. Sugar.
38. Import Taxes.
39. Regulatory Taxes.
40. General Provisions Relating to Occupational Taxes.
41. Public Charities.
42. Private Foundations.
43. Qualified Pension, etc., Plans.
44. Real Estate Investment Trusts.

SUBTITLE E—ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND CERTAIN OTHER EXCISE TAXES

51. Distilled Spirits, Wines, and Beer.
52. Cigars, Cigarettes, and Cigarette Papers and Tubes.
53. Machine Guns, Destructive Devices, and Certain Other Firearms.

SUBTITLE F—PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION

61. Information and Returns.
62. Time and Place for Paying Tax.
63. Assessment.
64. Collection.
65. Abatements, Credits, and Refunds.
66. Limitations.
67. Interest.
68. Additions to the Tax, Additional Amounts, and Assessable Penalties.

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE CODE—Continued

SUBTITLE F—PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION—Continued

Chap.
69. General Provisions Relating to Stamps.
70. Jeopardy, Bankruptcy and Receiverships.
71. Transferees and Fiduciaries.
72. Licensing and Registration.
73. Bonds.
74. Closing Agreements and Compromises.
75. Crimes, Other Offenses, and Forfeitures.
76. Judicial Proceedings.
77. Miscellaneous Provisions.
78. Discovery of Liability and Enforcement of Title.
79. Definitions.
80. General Rules.

SUBTITLE G—THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION
91. Organization and Membership of the Joint Committee.
92. Powers and Duties of the Joint Committee.

SUBTITLE H—FINANCING OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS
95. Presidential Election Campaign Fund.
96. Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account.

TITLE 27—INTOXICATING LIQUORS
1. General Provisions.
2. Prohibition of Intoxicating Beverages.
2A. Beer, Ale, Porter, and Similar Fermented Liquor.
3. Industrial Alcohol.
4. Penalties.
5. Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930.
6. Transportation in Interstate Commerce.
7. Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act.
8. Federal Alcohol Administration Act.
9. Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936.

TITLE 28—JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

PART I—ORGANIZATION OF COURTS
1. Supreme Court.
3. Courts of Appeals.
5. District Courts.
7. Court of Claims.
9. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.
11. Customs Court.
13. Assignment of Judges to Other Courts.
15. Conferences and Councils of Judges.
17. Resignation and Retirement of Justices and Judges.
19. Distribution of Reports and Digests.
21. General Provisions Applicable to Courts and Judges.

PART II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Chap.
31. The Attorney General.
33. Federal Bureau of Investigation.
35. United States Attorneys.
37. United States Marshals.

PART III—COURT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
41. Administrative Office of United States Courts.
42. Federal Judicial Center.
43. United States Magistrates.
45. Supreme Court.
47. Courts of Appeals.
49. District Courts.
51. Court of Claims.
53. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.
55. Customs Court.
57. General Provisions Applicable to Court Officers and Employees.

PART IV—JURISDICTION AND VENUE
81. Supreme Court.
83. Courts of Appeals.
85. District Courts; Jurisdiction.
87. District Courts; Venue.
89. District Courts; Removal of Cases from State Courts.
91. Court of Claims.
93. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.
95. Customs Court.

PART V—PROCEDURE
111. General Provisions.
113. Process.
115. Evidence; Documentary.
117. Evidence; Depositions.
119. Evidence; Witnesses.
121. Juries; Trial by Jury.
123. Fees and Costs.
125. Pending Actions and Judgments.
127. Executions and Judicial Sales.
129. Moneys Paid into Court.
131. Rules of Courts.
133. Review—Miscellaneous Provisions.

PART VI—PARTICULAR PROCEEDINGS
151. Declaratory Judgments.
153. Habeas Corpus.
155. Injunctions; Three-Judge Courts.
157. Interstate Commerce Commission Orders; Enforcement and Review.
158. Orders of Federal Agencies; Review.
159. Interpleader.
161. United States as Party Generally.
163. Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.
165. Court of Claims Procedure.
167. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals Procedure.
169. Customs Court Procedure.
171. Tort Claims Procedure.
173. Attachment in Postal Suits.
175. Civil Commitment and Rehabilitation of Narcotic Addicts.

TITLE 29—LABOR

Chap.

1. Labor Statistics.
2. Women's Bureau.
2A. Children's Bureau.
3. National Trade Unions.
4. Vocational Rehabilitation of Persons Injured in Industry.
4A. Employment Stabilization.
4B. Federal Employment Service.
4C. Apprentice Labor.
5. Labor Disputes; Mediation and Injunctive Relief.
6. Jurisdiction of Courts in Matters Affecting Employer and Employee.
7. Labor-Management Relations.
8. Fair Labor Standards.
9. Portal-To-Portal Pay.
10. Disclosure of Welfare and Pension Plans.
11. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Procedure.
12. Department of Labor.
13. Exemplary Rehabilitation Certificates.
14. Age Discrimination in Employment.
15. Occupational Safety and Health.
16. Vocational Rehabilitation and Other Rehabilitation Services.
17. Comprehensive Employment and Training Programs.
18. Employee Retirement Income Security Program.

TITLE 30—MINERAL LANDS AND MINING

1. The Bureau of Mines.
2. Mineral Lands and Regulations Generally.
3. Lands Containing Coal, Oil, Gas, Asphaltic Materials, Sodium Sulphur, and Building Stone.
3A. Leases and Prospecting Permits.
4. Lease of Gold, Silver, or Quicksilver Deposits When Title Confirmed by Court of Private Land Claims.
5. Lease of Oil and Gas Deposits in or under Railroads and other Rights of Way.
6. Synthetic Liquid Fuel Demonstration Plants.
7. Lease of Mineral Deposits within Acquired Lands.
8. Development of Lignite Coal Resources.
9. Rare and Precious Metals Experiment Station.
10. Coal Mine Safety.
11. Mining Claims on Lands Subject to Mineral Leasing Laws.
12. Multiple Mineral Development of the Same Tracts.
12A. Entry and Location on Coal Lands on Discovery of Source Material.
13. Control of Coal-Mine Fires.
14. Anthracite Mine Drainage and Flood Control.
15. Surface Resources.

Chap.

16. Mineral Development of Lands Withdrawn for Power Development.
17. Exploration Program for Discovery of Minerals.
18. Coal Research and Development.
19. Lead and Zinc Stabilization Program.
20. Conveyances to Occupants of Unpatented Mining Claims.
21. Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety.
22. Coal Mine Health and Safety.
23. Geothermal Steam and Associated Geothermal Resources.
24. Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration.

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

1. The National Budget and Audit System.
1A. Accounting and Auditing.
2. Audit and Settlement of Accounts.
3. The Treasurer.
4. The Register.
5. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
6. Debts Due by, or to, the United States.
7. Bureau of the Mint, Mints, and Assay Offices.
8. Coins, Coinage, and Currency.
9. Legal Tender.
10. The Public Moneys.
11. Appropriations.
12. The Public Debt.
13. Credit and Currency Expansion.
14. Financial Control of Government Corporations.
15. Gifts for Reduction of Public Debt.
16. Adjustment of Old Series Currency.
17. Balance of Payments Agreements.
18. Compromise and Collection of Federal Claims.
19. Presidential Election Campaign Fund.
20. Department of the Treasury.
21. Reports of Currency and Foreign Transactions.
22. Fiscal and Budgetary Information and Controls.
23. Federal Personnel Surety Bonds.
24. Fiscal Assistance to State and Local Governments.
25. Congressional Budget and Fiscal Operations.
26. Impoundment Control.
27. Seasonal Financing for New York City.

TITLE 32—NATIONAL GUARD

1. Organization.
3. Personnel.
5. Training.
7. Service, Supply, and Procurement.

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chap.

1. Navigable Waters Generally.
2. International Rules for Navigation at Sea.
3. Navigation Rules for Harbors, Rivers, and Inland Waters Generally.
4. Navigation Rules for Great Lakes and Their Connecting and Tributary Waters.
5. Navigation Rules for Red River of the North and Rivers Emptying into Gulf of Mexico and Tributaries.
5A. Exemption of Navy or Coast Guard Vessels from Certain Navigation Rules.
6. General Duties of Ship Officers and Owners after Collision or Other Accident.
7. Regulations for the Suppression of Piracy.
8. Summary Trials for Certain Offenses Against Navigation Laws.
9. Protection of Navigable Waters and of Harbor and River Improvements Generally.
10. Anchorage Grounds and Harbor Regulations Generally.
11. Bridges over Navigable Waters.
12. River and Harbor Improvements Generally.
13. Mississippi River Commission.
14. California Débris Commission.
15. Flood Control.
16. Lighthouses.
17. National Ocean Survey.
18. Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.
19. Saint Lawrence Seaway.
20. Pollution of the Sea by Oil.
21. International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.
22. Sea Grant Colleges and Marine Science Development.
23. Pollution Control of Navigable Waters.
24. Vessel Bridge-To-Bridge Communication.
25. Ports and Waterways Safety Program.
26. Water Pollution Prevention and Control.
27. Ocean Dumping.
28. Oil Pollution Casualties on the High Seas: United States Intervention.
29. Deepwater Ports.

TITLE 35—PATENTS

PART I—PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

1. Establishment, Officers, Functions.
2. Proceedings in the Patent and Trademark Office.
3. Practice before the Patent and Trademark Office.
4. Patent Fees.

PART II—PATENTABILITY OF INVENTIONS AND GRANT OF PATENTS

Chap.

10. Patentability of Inventions.
11. Application for Patent.
12. Examination of Applications.
13. Review of Patent and Trademark Office Decisions.
14. Issue of Patent.
15. Plant Patents.
16. Designs.
17. Secrecy of Certain Inventions and Filing Applications Abroad.

PART III—PATENTS AND PRODUCTION OF PATENT RIGHTS

25. Amendment and Correction of Patents.
26. Ownership and Assignment.
27. Government Interests in Patents.
28. Infringement of Patents.
29. Remedies for Infringement of Patent and other Actions.

PART IV—PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

35. Definitions.
36. International Stage.
37. National Stage.

TITLE 36—PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES AND OBSERVANCES

1. American National Red Cross.
1A. Daughters of the American Revolution.
1B. American Historical Association.
1C. Sons of the American Revolution.
2. Boy Scouts of America.
2A. Girl Scouts of America.
3. The American Legion.
3A. United Spanish War Veterans.
3B. Marine Corps League.
4. Belleau Wood Memorial Association.
4A. Amvets (American Veterans of World War II).
5. Grand Army of the Republic.
5A. Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.
6. United States Blind Veterans of World War I.
6A. Disabled American Veterans.
7. American War Mothers.
7A. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
8. American Battle Monuments Commission.
8A. The National Yeomen F.
8B. Service Clubs.
9. National Observances.
10. Patriotic Customs.
11. Civil Air Patrol.
12. Reserve Officers Association.
13. National Academy of Sciences.
14. Future Farmers of America.
15. Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America.
16. American Society of International Law.
17. United States Olympic Committee.

TITLE 36—PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES AND OBSERVANCES—Continued

Chap.

18. Conference of State Societies, Washington, District of Columbia.
19. Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission.
20. National Conference on Citizenship.
21. National Safety Council.
22. Pershing Hall Memorial Fund.
23. Board for Fundamental Education.
24. Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.
25. The Foundation of the Federal Bar Association.
26. The National Fund for Medical Education.
27. Legion of Valor of the United States of America.
28. National Music Council.
29. Boys' Clubs of America.
30. Presidential Inaugural Ceremonies.
31. Civil War Centennial Commission.
32. Veterans of World War I of the United States of America.
33. The Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of America.
34. Military Order of the Purple Heart of the United States of America.
35. Blinded Veterans Association.
36. Big Brothers of America.
37. Jewish War Veterans, U.S.A., National Memorial, Inc.
38. Blue Star Mothers of America.
39. Agricultural Hall of Fame.
40. National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.
41. Naval Sea Cadet Corps.
41A. Little League Baseball, Inc.
42. Audits of Federally Chartered Corporations.
43. Paralyzed Veterans of America.

TITLE 37—PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

1. Definitions.
3. Basic Pay.
5. Special and Incentive Pays.
7. Allowances.
9. Leave.
10. Payments to Missing Persons.
11. Payments to Mentally Incompetent Persons.
13. Allotments and Assignments of Pay.
15. Prohibitions and Penalties.
17. Miscellaneous Rights and Benefits.
19. Administration.

TITLE 38—VETERANS' BENEFITS

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. General.
3. Veterans' Administration; Officers and Employees.

PART II—GENERAL BENEFITS

Chap.

11. Compensation for Service-Connected Disability or Death.
13. Dependency and Indemnity Compensation for Service-Connected Deaths.
15. Pension for Non-Service-Connected Disability or Death or for Service.
17. Hospital, Nursing Home, Domiciliary, and Medical Care.
19. Insurance.
21. Specially Adapted Housing for Disabled Veterans.
23. Burial Benefits.
24. National Cemeteries and Memorials.

PART III—READJUSTMENT AND RELATED BENEFITS

31. Vocational Rehabilitation.
32. Post-Vietnam Era Veterans' Educational Assistance.
34. Veterans' Educational Assistance.
35. Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance.
36. Administration of Educational Benefits.
37. Home, Condominium, and Mobile Home Loans.
39. Automobiles and Adaptive Equipment for Certain Disabled Veterans and Members of the Armed Forces.
41. Job Counseling, Training, and Placement Service for Veterans.
42. Employment and Training of Disabled and Vietnam Era Veterans.
43. Veterans' Reemployment Rights.

PART IV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

51. Applications, Effective Dates, and Payments.
53. Special Provisions Relating to Benefits.
55. Minors, Incompetents, and Other Wards.
57. Records and Investigations.
59. Agents and Attorneys.
61. Penal and Forfeiture Provisions.

PART V—BOARDS AND DEPARTMENTS

71. Board of Veterans' Appeals.
73. Department of Medicine and Surgery.
75. Veterans' Canteen Service.

PART VI—ACQUISITION AND DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

81. Acquisition and Operation of Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities; Procurement and Supply.
82. Assistance in Establishing New State Medical Schools; Grants to Affiliated Medical Schools; Assistance to Health Manpower Training Institutions.
83. Acceptance of Gifts and Bequests.
85. Disposition of Deceased Veterans' Personal Property.

TITLE 39—POSTAL SERVICE

PART I—GENERAL

1. Postal Policy and Definitions.

TITLE 39—POSTAL SERVICE—Continued

PART I—GENERAL—Continued

Chap.

2. Organization.
4. General Authority.
6. Private Carriage of Letters.

PART II—PERSONNEL

10. Employment Within the Postal Service.
12. Employee-Management Agreements.

PART III—MODERNIZATION AND FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

20. Finance.
22. Convict Labor.
24. Appropriations and Annual Report.
26. Debts and Collection.

PART IV—MAIL MATTER

30. Nonmailable Matter.
32. Penalty and Franked Mail.
34. Armed Forces and Free Postage.
36. Postal Rates, Classes, and Services.

PART V—TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL

50. General.
52. Transportation of Mail by Surface Carrier.
54. Transportation of Mail by Air.
56. Transportation of Mail by Vessel.

TITLE 40—PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, AND WORKS

1. Public Buildings, Grounds, Parks, and Wharves in District of Columbia.
2. Capitol Building and Grounds.
2A. National Archives.
3. Public Buildings and Works Generally.
4. The Public Property.
5. Hours of Labor and Safety on Public Works.
6. Acquisition of Sites for and Construction of Public Buildings.
7. Acquisition of Land in District of Columbia for use of United States by Condemnation Proceedings.
8. Emergency Public Works and Construction Projects.
9. Non-Federal Public Works.
10. Management and Disposal of Government Property.
11. Real Property Transactions by Military Departments.
12. Construction, Alteration, and Acquisition of Public Buildings.
13. National Capital Transportation Program.
14. Safety Standards for Motor Vehicles.
15. Government Losses in Shipment.
16. General Services Administration.
17. Alaska Communications Disposal.
18. National Visitor Center Facilities; Capitol Guide Service.
19. Capitol and White House Pennsylvania Avenue Corporation.

Appendix—Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

TITLE 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS

Chap.

1. General Provisions.
2. Termination of War Contracts.
3. Procurement of Supplies and Services by Armed Services.
4. Procurement Procedures.
5. Judicial Review of Administrative Decisions.
6. Service Contract Labor Standards.
7. Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. The Public Health Service.
1A. The Public Health Service; Supplemental Provisions.
2. Sanitation and Quarantine.
3. Leprosy.
3A. Cancer.
4. Viruses, Serums, Toxins, Antitoxins, Etc.
5. Maternity and Infancy Welfare and Hygiene.
6. The Children's Bureau.
6A. The Public Health Service.
7. Social Security.
7A. Temporary Unemployment Compensation Program.
8. Low-Income Housing.
8A. Slum Clearance, Urban Renewal, and Farm Housing.
8B. Public Works or Facilities.
8C. Open-Space Land.
9. Housing of Persons Engaged in National Defense.
10. Federal Security Agency.
11. Compensation for Disability or Death to Persons Employed at Military, Air, and Naval Bases Outside the United States.
12. Compensation for Injury, Death, or Detention of Employees of Contractors with the United States Outside the United States.
13. School Lunch Programs.
13A. Child Nutrition.
14. Development and Control of Atomic Energy.
15. Disaster Relief.
15A. Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreements.
15B. Air Pollution Control.
16. National Science Foundation.
16A. Grants for Support of Scientific Research.
16B. Contracts for Scientific and Technological Research.
17. Federal Employment Service.
18. Youth Medals.
19. Saline and Salt Waters.
19A. Water Resources Research Program.

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE—Continued

Chap.
19B. Water Resources Planning.
20. Elective Franchise.
20A. Civil Rights Commission.
21. Civil Rights.
22. Indian Hospitals and Health Facilities.
23. Development and Control of Atomic Energy.
24. Disposal of Atomic Energy Communities.
25. Federal Flood Insurance.
26. National Space Program.
27. Loan Service of Captioned Films and Educational Media for Handicapped.
28. Area Redevelopment Program.
29. Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control.
30. Manpower Development and Training Program.
31. Public Works Acceleration Program.
32. Third Party Liability for Hospital and Medical Care.
33. Community Mental Health Centers.
34. Economic Opportunity Program.
35. Programs for Older Americans.
35A. Community Service Employment for Older Americans.
36. Compensation of Condemnees in Development Programs.
37. Community Facilities and Advance Land Acquisition.
38. Public Works and Economic Development.
39. Solid Waste Disposal.
40. Soil Information Assistance for Community Planning and Resource Development.
41. Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Program.
42. Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation.
43. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
44. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
45. Fair Housing.
46. Law Enforcement Assistance and Criminal Justice.
47. Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control.
48. Guarantees for Financing New Community Land Development.
49. National Housing Partnerships.
50. National Flood Insurance.
51. Design and Construction of Public Buildings To Accommodate Physically Handicapped.
52. Intergovernmental Cooperation.
52A. Joint Funding Simplification.
53. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.
54. Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People.
55. National Environmental Policy.
56. Environmental Quality Improvement.
57. Environmental Pollution Study.
Chap.
58. Disaster Relief.
59. Urban Growth and New Community Development.
60. Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Program.
61. Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies for Federal and Federally Assisted Programs.
62. Intergovernmental Personnel Program.
63. Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention.
64. Public Service Employment Programs.
65. Noise Control.
66. Domestic Volunteer Services.
67. Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment.
68. Disaster Relief.
69. Community Development.
70. Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards.
71. Solar Energy.
72. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
73. Development of Energy Sources.
74. Nonnuclear Energy Research and Development.
75. Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights.
76. Age Discrimination in Federally Assisted Programs.
77. Energy Conservation.
78. National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS

1. Bureau of Land Management.
2. Geological Survey.
3. Surveys.
4. District Land Offices.
5. Land Districts.
6. Withdrawal from Settlement, Location, Sale, or Entry.
7. Homesteads.
8. Timber and Stone Lands.
8A. Grazing Lands.
9. Desert-Land Entries.
10. Underground-Water Reclamation Grants.
11. Discovery, Development, and Marking of Water Holes, Etc., by Government.
11A. Board on Georgraphic Names.
12. Reclamation and Irrigation of Lands by Federal Government.
12A. Boulder Canyon Project.
12B. Colorado River Storage Project.
13. Federal Lands Included in State Irrigation Districts.
14. Grants of Desert Lands to States for Reclamation.
15. Appropriation of Waters; Reservoir Sites.
16. Sale and Disposal of Public Lands.
17. Reservation and Sale of Town Sites on Public Lands.
18. Survey of Public Lands.
19. Bounty Lands.

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS—Continued

Chap.

20. Reservations and Grants to States for Public Purposes.
21. Grants in Aid of Railroads and Wagon Roads.
21A. Forfeiture of Northern Pacific Railroad Indemnity Land Grants.
22. Rights-of-Way and Other Easements in Public Lands.
23. Grants of Swamp and Overflowed Lands.
24. Drainage Under State Laws.
25. Unlawful Inclosures or Occupancy; Obstructing Settlement or Transit.
25A. Lands Held Under Color of Title.
26. Abandoned Military Reservations.
27. Public Lands in Oklahoma.
28. Miscellaneous Provisions Relating to the Public Lands.
29. Submerged Lands.
30. Administration of Public Lands.
31. Department of the Interior.
32. Colorado River Basin Project.
32A. Colorado River Basin Salinity Control.
33. Alaska Native Claims Settlement.
34. Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

TITLE 44—PUBLIC PRINTING AND DOCUMENTS

1. Joint Committee on Printing.
3. Government Printing Office.
5. Production and Procurement of Printing and Binding.
7. Congressional Printing and Binding.
9. Congressional Record.
11. Executive and Judiciary Printing and Binding.
13. Particular Reports and Documents.
15. Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulations.
17. Distribution and Sale of Public Documents.
19. Depository Library Program.
21. Archival Administration.
23. National Archives Trust Fund Board.
25. National Historical Publications Commission.
27. Federal Records Council.
29. Records Management by Administrator of General Services.
31. Records Management by Federal Agencies.
33. Disposal of Records.
35. Coordination of Federal Reporting Services.
37. Advertisements by Government Agencies.

TITLE 45—RAILROADS

1. Safety Appliances and Equipment on Railroad Engines and Cars, and Protection of Employees and Travelers.

Chap.

2. Liability for Injuries to Employees.
3. Hours of Service of Employees.
4. Care of Animals in Transit.
5. Government-aided Railroads.
6. Mediation, Conciliation, and Arbitration in Controversies Between Carriers and Employees.
7. Adjustment Boards and Labor Boards.
8. Railway Labor.
9. Retirement of Railroad Employees.
10. Tax on Carriers and Employees.
11. Railroad Unemployment Insurance.
12. Temporary Railroad Unemployment Insurance Program.
13. Railroad Safety.
14. Rail Passenger Service.
15. Emergency Rail Services.
16. Regional Rail Reorganization.
17. Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform.

TITLE 46—SHIPPING

1. Administration of Shipping Laws.
2. Registry and Recording.
2A. Load Lines for American Vessels.
3. Clearance and Entry.
4. Tonnage Duties.
5. Discriminating Duties and Reciprocal Privileges.
6. Regulation as to Vessels Carrying Steerage Passengers.
7. Carriage of Explosives or Dangerous Substances.
8. Limitation of Vessel Owner's Liability.
9. Log Books.
10. Regulation of Pilots and Pilotage.
10A. Regulation of Great Lakes Pilots and Pilotage.
11. Officers and Crews of Vessels.
12. Regulation of Vessels in Domestic Commerce.
13. Passports and Papers of Vessels Engaged in Foreign Commerce.
14. Inspection of Steam Vessels.
15. Transportation of Passengers and Merchandise by Steam Vessels.
16. Regulation of Motor Boats.
17. Regulation of Fishing Voyages.
18. Merchant Seamen.
19. Wrecks and Salvage.
19A. Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction.
20. Suits in Admiralty by or Against Vessels or Cargoes of United States.
21. Death on the High Seas by Wrongful Act.
22. Suits in Admiralty Against United States for Damages Caused by Public Vessels or for Towage or Salvage Services.
23. Shipping Act.
23A. Intercoastal Shipping.
24. Merchant Marine Act, 1920.
24A. Merchant Marine Act, 1928.
25. Ship Mortgages.
26. Home Port of Vessels.

TITLE 46—SHIPPING—Continued

Chap.

27. Merchant Marine Act, 1936.
28. Carriage of Goods by Sea.
29. Nautical Instruction.
30. Peonage and Slave Trade Punished by Seizures and Forfeitures.
31. Maritime Academy Program.
32. Construction Assistance for Fishing Vessels.
33. Coordinated National Boating Safety Program.

TITLE 47—TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND RADIOTELEGRAPHS

1. Telegraphs.
2. Submarine Cables.
3. Radiotelegraphs.
4. Radio Act of 1927.
5. Wire or Radio Communication.
6. Communications Satellite System.
7. Campaign Communications.

TITLE 48—TERRITORIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS

1. The Bureau of Insular Affairs.
2. Alaska.
3. Hawaii.
4. Puerto Rico.
5. The Philippine Islands.
6. Canal Zone.
7. The Virgin Islands.
8. Guano Islands.

8A. Guam.

9. Samoa, Tutuila, Manua, Swains Island, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
10. Territorial Provisions of a General Nature.
11. Alien Owners of Land.
12. The Virgin Islands.
13. Eastern Samoa.
14. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
15. Conveyance of Submerged Lands to Territories.
16. Delegates to Congress from Guam and Virgin Islands.

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

1. Interstate Commerce Act, Part I; General Provisions and Railroad and Pipe Line Carriers.
2. Legislation Supplementary to "Interstate Commerce Act."
3. Termination of Federal Control.
4. Bills of Lading.
5. Inland Waterways Transportation.
6. Air Commerce.
7. Coordination of Interstate Railroad Transportation.

Chap.

8. Interstate Commerce Act, Part II; Motor Carriers.
9. Civil Aeronautics.
10. Training of Civil Aircraft Pilots.
11. Seizure and Forfeiture of Carriers Transportating, etc., Contraband Articles.
12. Interstate Commerce Act, Part III; Water Carriers.
13. Interstate Commerce Act, Part IV; Freight Forwarders.
14. Federal Aid for Public Airport Development.
15. International Aviation Facilities.
16. Development of Commercial Aircraft.
17. Medals of Honor for Acts of Heroism.
18. Airways Modernization.
19. Interstate Commerce Act, Part V; Loan Guaranties.
20. Federal Aviation Program.
21. Urban Mass Transportation.
22. High-Speed Ground Transportation.
23. Department of Transportation.
24. Natural Gas Pipeline Safety.
25. Aviation Facilities Expansion and Improvement.
26. Hazardous Materials Transportation Control.

TITLE 50—WAR AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

1. Council of National Defense.
2. Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
3. Alien Enemies.
4. Espionage.

4A. Photographing, Sketching, Mapping, Etc., Defensive Installations.

4B. Disclosure of Classified Information.

4C. Atomic Weapons and Special Nuclear Materials Information Rewards.

5. Arsenals, Armories, Arms, and War Material Generally.
6. Willful Destruction, Etc., of War or National-Defense Material.
7. Interference with Homing Pigeons Owned by United States.
8. Explosives; Manufacture, Distribution, Storage, Use, and Possession Regulated.
9. Aircraft.
10. Helium Gas.
11. Acquisition of and Expenditures on Land for National-Defense Purposes.
12. Vessels in Territorial Waters of United States.
13. Insurrection.
14. Wartime Voting by Land and Naval Forces.
15. National Security.
16. Defense Industrial Reserves.
17. Arming American Vessels.
18. Air-Warning Screen.
19. Guided Missiles.
20. Wind Tunnels.
21. Abacá Production.
22. Uniform Code of Military Justice.

TITLE 50—WAR AND NATIONAL DEFENSE—Continued

Chap.

22A. Representation of Armed Forces Personnel Before Foreign Judicial Tribunals.
23. Internal Security.
24. National Defense Facilities.
25. Armed Forces Reserve.
26. Gifts for Defense Purposes.
27. Reserve Officer Personnel Program.
28. Status of Armed Forces Personnel Appointed to Service Academies.
29. National Defense Contracts.
30. Federal Absentee Voting Assistance.
31. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.
32. Chemical and Biological Warfare Program.
33. War Powers Resolution.

TITLE 50—WAR AND NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Proclamations, Executive Orders, Joint Resolutions and Treaties Respecting War, Neutrality and Peace.

Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1918.

Selective Draft Act of 1917.

Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

Office of Selective Service Records.

Service Extension Act of 1941.

Army Reserve and Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940.

Military Selective Service Act of 1967.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940.

First War Powers Act, 1941.

Second War Powers Act, 1942.

Exportation Restrictions on Certain Articles.

Requisition of Military Equipment, Materials and Supplies.

Territorial Use of Army and Extension of Service Period.

Civilian Protection From War Hazards.

Decorations, etc., for Merchant Marine.

Use of Public Lands for War Purposes.

Miscellaneous Provisions Affecting Military Establishment.

Photographing, Mapping or Other Representation of Military or Defense Properties.

Exemption of Certain Articles From Import Duties and Taxes.

Temporary Appointments, Promotions, etc., of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Officers.

Jurisdiction of Prizes.

Certain Allowance Assistance for Civilian and Military Personnel.

Free Entry of Gifts From Members of Armed Forces.

Free Postage for Armed Forces Personnel.

Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

Stabilization Act of 1942.

Extension of Sugar Controls.

Missing Persons Act.

Small Business Mobilization Act.

War and Defense Contract Acts.

National Emergency and War Shipping Acts.

Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944.

War Overtime Pay Act of 1943.

Training of Nurses Through Grants to Institutions.

Civilian Reemployment of Members of Merchant Marine.

War Labor Disputes Act.

Voluntary Enlistments in the Regular Military Establishment.

Women's Army Corps.

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Temporary Appointments of Army Nurse Corps Members, etc., as Officers of Army of the United States.

Disposal of Materials on Public Lands.

Surplus Property Act of 1944.

War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944.

Fleet Admiral of the Navy and General of the Army.

Disposal of Censored Mail.

Disbursing Officers' Additional Functions.

General of the Marine Corps.

Admiral in the Coast Guard.

Exception of Navy or Coast Guard Vessels From Certain Navigation Rules.

Sale of Surplus War-Built Vessels.

Rehabilitation of Philippines.

TITLE 50—WAR AND NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX—Continued

Return and Interment of Persons Buried Outside United States.

Veterans' Emergency Housing Program.

Naval Vessels as Atomic Targets.

Admission of Alien Fiancees Into United States.

Military Assistance to Philippine Republic.

Naval Aid to China.

Naval Aid to Foreign Nations.

Housing and Rent Acts.

Stabilization of Economy and Commodity Prices.

Domestic Rubber-Producing Industry.

Disposal of Government-Owned Rubber-Producing Facilities.

Displaced Persons, Refugees and Orphans.

American-Japanese Evacuation Claims.

Medical Care for Philippine Veterans.

War Claims.

Export Controls.

Alien Property Damage Claims.

Defense Production Act of 1950.

Domestic Minerals Program Extension.

Domestic Tungsten, Asbestos, Fluorspar and Columbium-Tantalum Purchase Programs.

Dependents Assistance Act of 1950.

Civil Defense.

Emergency Food Aid to India.

Korean Combat Pay.

World War II License Agreements.

Emergency Ship Repair Program.

Export Regulation.

THE ORGANIC LAWS
OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—1776[1]

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed,—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

[1] The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire; Massachusetts Bay; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, in Delaware; Maryland; Virginia; North Carolina, and South Carolina, In Congress assembled at Philadelphia, *Resolved* on the 10th of May, 1776, to recommend to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general. A preamble to this resolution, agreed to on the 15th of May, stated the intention to be totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British crown. On the 7th of June, certain resolutions respecting independency were moved and seconded. On the 10th of June it was resolved, that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the following effect: "That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." On the preceding day it was determined that the committee for preparing the declaration should consist of five, and they were chosen accordingly, in the following order: Mr. Jefferson, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston. On the 11th of June a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, and another committee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. On the 12th of June, it was resolved, that a committee of Congress should be appointed by the name of a board of war and ordnance, to consist of five members. On the 25th of June, a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the 28th of June, the committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence brought in a draught, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. On the 1st of July, a resolution of the convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, authorizing the deputies of that colony to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the same day Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolution respecting independency. On the 2d of July, a resolution declaring the colonies free and independent States, was adopted. A declaration to that effect was, on the same and the following days, taken into further consideration. Finally, on the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock as president, and directed to be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the Army. It was also ordered to be entered upon the Journals of Congress, and on the 2d of August, a copy engrossed on parchment was signed by all but one of the fifty-six signers whose names are appended to it. That one was Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire, who on taking his seat in November asked and obtained the privilege of signing it. Several who signed it on the 2d of August were absent when it was adopted on the 4th of July, but, approving of it, they thus signified their approbation.

Note.—The proof of this document, as published above, was read by Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, the Keeper of the Rolls at the Department of State, at Washington, who compared it with the fac-simile of the original in his custody. He says: "In the fac-simile, as in the original, the whole instrument runs on without a break, but dashes are mostly inserted. I have, in this copy, followed the arrangement of paragraphs adopted in the publication of the Declaration in the newspaper of John Dunlap, and as printed by him for the Congress, which printed copy is inserted in the original Journal of the old Congress. The same paragraphs are also made by the author, in the original draught preserved in the Department of State."

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distance from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire

JOSIAH BARTLETT, MATTHEW THORNTON.
WM. WHIPPLE,

Massachusetts Bay

SAML. ADAMS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
JOHN ADAMS, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island

STEP. HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut

ROGER SHERMAN, WM. WILLIAMS,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York

WM. FLOYD, FRANS. LEWIS,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON, LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey

RICHD. STOCKTON, JOHN HART,
JNO. WITHERSPOON, ABRA. CLARK.
FRAS. HOPKINSON,

Pennsylvania

ROBT. MORRIS, JAS. SMITH,
BENJAMIN RUSH, GEO. TAYLOR,
BENJA. FRANKLIN, JAMES WILSON,
JOHN MORTON, GEO. ROSS.
GEO. CLYMER,

Delaware

CAESAR RODNEY, THO. M'KEAN.
GEO. READ,

Maryland

SAMUEL CHASE, CHARLES CARROLL of
WM. PACA, Carrollton.
THOS. STONE,

Virginia

GEORGE WYTHE, THOS. NELSON, jr.,
RICHARD HENRY LEE, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT
TH. JEFFERSON, LEE,
BENJA. HARRISON, CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina

WM. HOOPER, JOHN PENN.
JOSEPH HEWES,

South Carolina

THOS. HEYWARD, Junr., THOMAS LYNCH, Junr.,
EDWARD RUTLEDGE, ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia

BUTTON GWINNETT, GEO. WALTON.
LYMAN HALL,

NOTE.—Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, Keeper of the Rolls in the Department of State, at Washington, says: "The names of the signers are spelt above as in the fac-simile of the original, but the punctuation of them is not always the same; neither do the names of the States appear in the fac-simile of the original. The names of the signers of each State are grouped together in the fac-simile of the original, except the name of Matthew Thornton, which follows that of Oliver Wolcott."

71-999 O - 77 - vol. 1 - 3

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION—1777[1]

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did on the fifteenth day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventyseven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of Newhampshire, Massachusettsbay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia in the Words following, viz.

"Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of Newhampshire, Massachusettsbay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.

ARTICLE I. The stile of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ARTICLE II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State, on the property of the United States, or either of them.

[1] Congress *Resolved*, on the 11th of June, 1776, that a committee should be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the Colonies; and on the day following, after it had been determined that the committee should consist of a member from each Colony, the following persons were appointed to perform that duty, to wit: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Gwinnett. Upon the report of this committee, the subject was, from time to time, debated, until the 15th of November, 1777, when a copy of the confederation being made out, and sundry amendments made in the diction, without altering the sense, the same was finally agreed to. Congress, at the same time, directed that the articles should be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, to be considered, and if approved of by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States; which being done, the same should become conclusive. Three hundred copies of the Articles of Confederation were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress; and on the 17th of November, the form of a circular letter to accompany them was brought in by a committee appointed to prepare it, and being agreed to, thirteen copies of it were ordered to be made out, to be signed by the president and forwarded to the several States, with copies of the confederation. On the 29th of November ensuing, a committee of three was appointed, to procure a translation of the articles to be made into the French language, and to report an address to the inhabitants of Canada, &c. On the 26th of June, 1778, the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation was adopted, and, it having been engrossed on parchment, it was signed on the 9th of July on the part and in behalf of their respective States, by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina, agreeably to the powers vested in them. The delegates of North Carolina signed on the 21st of July, those of Georgia on the 24th of July, and those of New Jersey on the 26th of November following. On the 5th of May, 1779, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Van Dyke signed in behalf of the State of Delaware, Mr. M'Kean having previously signed in February, at which time he produced a power to that effect. Maryland did not ratify until the year 1781. She had instructed her delegates, on the 15th of December, 1778, not to agree to the confederation until matters respecting the western lands should be settled on principles of equity and sound policy; but, on the 30th of January, 1781, finding that the enemies of the country took advantage of the circumstance to disseminate opinions of an ultimate dissolution of the Union, the legislature of the State passed an act to empower their delegates to subscribe and ratify the articles, which was accordingly done by Mr. Hanson and Mr. Carroll, on the 1st of March of that year, which completed the ratifications of the act; and Congress assembled on the 2d of March under the new powers.

NOTE.—The proof of this document, as published above, was read by Mr. Ferdinand Jefferson, the Keeper of the Rolls of the Department of State, at Washington, who compared it with the original in his custody. He says: "The initial letters of many of the words in the original of this instrument are capitals, but as no system appears to have been observed, the same words sometimes beginning with a capital and sometimes with a small letter, I have thought it best not to undertake to follow the original in this particular. Moreover, there are three forms of the letter s: the capital S, the small s and the long s, the last being used indiscriminately to words that should begin with a capital and those that should begin with a small s."

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the Governor or Executive power, of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

ARTICLE V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States.

In determining questions in the United States, in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court, or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI. No State without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in Congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII. When land-forces are raised by any State for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the Legislature of each State respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX. The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—

entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any spècies of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the Secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection or hope of reward:" provided also that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdiction as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States.—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States.—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing and regulating post-offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated "a Committee of the States", and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted,—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the Legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a soldier like

manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled: but if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other State should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such State, unless the legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secresy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the Legislatures of the several States.

ARTICLE X. The committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine States in the Congress of the United States assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

ARTICLE XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII. Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.

And whereas it has pleased the Great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the Legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we re[s]pectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.[1]

On the part & behalf of the State of New Hampshire

JOSIAH BARTLETT, JOHN WENTWORTH, Junr., August 8th, 1778.

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay

JOHN HANCOCK, SAMUEL ADAMS, ELBRIDGE GERRY, FRANCIS DANA, JAMES LOVELL, SAMUEL HOLTEN.

[1] From the circumstances of delegates from the same State having signed the Articles of Confederation at different times, as appears by the dates, it is probable they affixed their names as they happened to be present in Congress, after they had been authorized by their constituents.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

WILLIAM ELLERY, JOHN COLLINS.
HENRY MARCHANT,

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut

ROGER SHERMAN, TITUS HOSMER,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, ANDREW ADAMS.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,

On the part and behalf of the State of New York

JAS. DUANE, WM. DUER,
FRA. LEWIS, GOUV. MORRIS.

On the part and in behalf of the State of New Jersey, Novr. 26, 1778

JNO. WITHERSPOON. NATHL. SCUDDER.

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania

ROBT. MORRIS, WILLIAM CLINGAN,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU, JOSEPH REED, 22d
JONA. BAYARD SMITH, July, 1778.

On the part & behalf of the State of Delaware

THO. M'KEAN, Feby. 12, 1779. NICHOLAS VAN DYKE.
JOHN DICKINSON, May 5th, 1779.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland

JOHN HANSON, March 1, 1781. DANIEL CARROLL, Mar. 1, 1781.

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia

RICHARD HENRY LEE, JNO. HARVIE,
JOHN BANISTER, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT
THOMAS ADAMS, LEE.

On the part and behalf of the State of No. Carolina

JOHN PENN, July 21st, 1778. CORNS. HARNETT,
JNO. WILLIAMS.

On the part & behalf of the State of South Carolina

HENRY LAURENS, RICHD. HUTSON,
WILLIAM HENRY THOS. HEYWARD, Junr.
DRAYTON,
JNO. MATHEWS,

On the part & behalf of the State of Georgia

JNO. WALTON, 24th July, 1778. EDWD. TELFAIR,
EDWD. LANGWORTHY.

ORDINANCE OF 1787: THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

[THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787]

An Ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled,* That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

SEC. 2. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descent to, and be distributed among, their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers, shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

SEC. 3. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

SEC. 4. There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common-law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

SEC. 5. The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

SEC. 6. The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

SEC. 7. Previous to the organization of the general assembly the governor shall appoint such magistrates, and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

SEC. 8. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships,

subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

SEC. 9. So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: *Provided*, That for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: *Provided also*, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

SEC. 10. The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

SEC. 11. The general assembly or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative counsel, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met they shall nominate ten persons, resident in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill, or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

SEC. 12. The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

SEC. 13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

SEC. 14. It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE I

No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments, in the said territories.

ARTICLE II

The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be paid for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts, or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

Article III

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Article IV

The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted, or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district, or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and Saint Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

Article V

There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State, in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: *Provided, however,* And it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: *Provided,* The constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

Article VI

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided always,* That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the twelfth.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—1787[1]

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[2]Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxes, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall be Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Dela-

[1]In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act, relative to this great object, as, when ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other States were represented, viz: Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report, (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York,) expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the Second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, would effectually provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the Legislatures of those States which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) promptly appointed delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted it to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in operation, and an explanatory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to "be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by the conventions chosen in each State to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 25, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788.

The President informed Congress, on the 28th of January, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution November 21, 1789; and he informed Congress on the 1st of June, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution May 29, 1790. Vermont, in convention, ratified the Constitution January 10, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress approved February 18, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

[2]This clause has been affected by the 14th and 16th amendments, pp. LII, LIII.

ware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

[3]SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

[4]SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

[3]This section has been affected by the 17th amendment, p. LIII.

[4]This section has been affected by the 20th amendment, p. LIV.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their

Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.[5]

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be

[5] This clause has been affected by the 16th amendment, p. LIII.

vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the Same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

*The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

*This clause has been affected by the 12th amendment, p. LI.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

[7]SECTION 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.[8]

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

[7] This section has been affected by the 11th amendment, p. LI.

[8] This clause was affected by the 13th amendment, p. LI.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names,

GO. WASHINGTON—*Presid't.*
and deputy from Virginia

Attest WILLIAM JACKSON *Secretary*

New Hampshire

JOHN LANGDON — NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts

NATHANIEL GORHAM — RUFUS KING

Connecticut

WM. SAML. JOHNSON — ROGER SHERMAN

New York

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey

WIL. LIVINGSTON — WM. PATERSON.
DAVID BREARLEY. — JONA. DAYTON

Pennsylvania

B. FRANKLIN — THOS. FITZSIMONS
THOMAS MIFFLIN — JARED INGERSOLL
ROBT. MORRIS — JAMES WILSON.
GEO. CLYMER — GOUV. MORRIS

Delaware

GEO. READ — RICHARD BASSETT
GUNNING BEDFORD jun — JACO. BROOM
JOHN DICKINSON

Maryland

JAMES MCHENRY — DANL. CARROLL.
DAN OF ST. THOS. JENIFER

Virginia

JOHN BLAIR— — JAMES MADISON JR.

North Carolina

WM. BLOUNT — HU. WILLIAMSON
RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina

J. RUTLEDGE — CHARLES PINCKNEY
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY — PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia

WILLIAM FEW — ABR. BALDWIN

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE [I.][1]

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE [II.]

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE [III.]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE [IV.]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE [V.]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE [VI.]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his

[1] The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States were proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the First Congress, on the 25th of September, 1789. They were ratified by the following States, and the notifications of ratification by the governors thereof were successively communicated by the President to Congress: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; New York, February 24, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; Rhode Island, June 7, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791, and Virginia, December 15, 1791. The amendments were subsequently ratified by the legislatures of Massachusetts, March 2, 1939; Georgia, March 18, 1939; and Connecticut, April 19, 1939.

favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE [VII.]

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE [VIII.]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE [IX.]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE [X.]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[ARTICLE XI.]

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress, on the 4th of March 1794; and was declared in a message from the President to Congress, dated the 8th of January, 1798, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States. The dates of ratification were: New York, March 27, 1794; Rhode Island, March 31, 1794; Connecticut, May 8, 1794; New Hampshire, June 16, 1794; Massachusetts, June 26, 1794; Vermont, between October 9, 1794 and November 9, 1794; Virginia, November 18, 1794; Georgia, November 29, 1794; Kentucky, December 7, 1794; Maryland, December 26, 1794; Delaware, January 23, 1795; North Carolina, February 7, 1795.

Ratification was completed on February 7, 1795.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by South Carolina on December 4, 1797. New Jersey and Pennsylvania did not take action on the amendment.

[ARTICLE XII.][10]

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress, on the 9th of December, 1803, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article; and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 25th of September, 1804, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 13 of the 17 States. The dates of ratification were: North Carolina, December 21, 1803; Maryland, December 24, 1803; Kentucky, December 27, 1803; Ohio, December 30, 1803; Pennsylvania, January 5, 1804; Vermont, January 30, 1804; Virginia, February 3, 1804; New York, February 10, 1804; New Jersey, February 22, 1804; Rhode Island, March 12, 1804; South Carolina, May 15, 1804; Georgia, May 19, 1804; New Hampshire, June 15, 1804.

Ratification was completed on June 15, 1804.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Tennessee, July 27, 1804.

The amendment was rejected by Delaware, January 18, 1804; Massachusetts, February 3, 1804; Connecticut, at its session begun May 10, 1804.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress, on the 31st day of January, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 18th of December, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States. The

[10] This amendment was affected by the 20th amendment, § 3, p. LIII.

dates of ratification were: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Missouri, February 6, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 7, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Indiana, February 13, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Louisiana, February 17, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, February 24, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865; Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 14, 1865; Connecticut, May 4, 1865; New Hampshire, July 1, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865; North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 6, 1865.

Ratification was completed on December 6, 1865.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Oregon, December 8, 1865; California, December 19, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865 (Florida again ratified on June 9, 1868, upon its adoption of a new constitution); Iowa, January 15, 1866; New Jersey, January 23, 1866 (after having rejected the amendment on March 16, 1865); Texas, February 18, 1870; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected the amendment on February 8, 1865); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on February 24, 1865).

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Mississippi, December 4, 1865.

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Proposal and Ratification

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on the 13th of June, 1866. It was declared, in a certificate of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868 to have been ratified by the legislatures of 28 of the 37 States. The dates of ratification were: Connecticut, June 25, 1866; New Hampshire, July 6, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (subsequently the legislature rescinded its ratification, and on March 5, 1868, readopted its resolution of rescission over the Governor's veto); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (and rescinded its ratification on October 15, 1868); Vermont, October 30, 1866; Ohio, January 4, 1867 (and rescinded its ratification on January 15, 1868); New York, January 10, 1867; Kansas, January 11, 1867; Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Minnesota, January 16, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Missouri, January 25, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 7, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, March 16, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; North Carolina, July 4, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 14, 1866); Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on February 6, 1867); South Carolina, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected it on December 20, 1866).

Ratification was completed on July 9, 1868.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Alabama, July 13, 1868; Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected it on November 9, 1866); Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected it on January 9, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected it on October 27, 1866); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on February 8, 1867); Maryland, April 4, 1959 (after having rejected it on March 23, 1867); California, May 6, 1959; Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on January 8, 1867).

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Proposal and Ratification

The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress, on the 26th of February, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States. The dates of ratification were: Nevada, March 1, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; North Carolina, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Maine, March 11,

1869; Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; Arkansas, March 15, 1869; South Carolina, March 15, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 25, 1869; New York, April 14, 1869 (and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent to it, which action it rescinded on March 30, 1970); Indiana, May 14, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 14, 1869; New Hampshire, July 1, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Vermont, October 20, 1869; Missouri, January 7, 1870; Minnesota, January 13, 1870; Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Kansas, January 19, 1870; Ohio, January 27, 1870 (after having rejected it on April 30, 1869); Georgia, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870.

Ratification was completed on February 3, 1870, unless the withdrawal of ratification by New York was effective; in which event ratification was completed on February 17, 1870, when Nebraska ratified.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Texas, February 18, 1870; New Jersey, February 15, 1871 (after having rejected it on February 7, 1870); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected it on March 18, 1869); Oregon, February 24, 1959; California, April 3, 1962 (after having rejected it on January 28, 1870); Kentucky, March 18, 1976 (after having rejected it on March 12, 1869).

The amendment was approved by the Governor of Maryland, May 7, 1973; Maryland having previously rejected it on February 26, 1870.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Tennessee, November 16, 1869.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th of July, 1909, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 25th of February, 1913, to have been ratified by 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Alabama, August 10, 1909; Kentucky, February 8, 1910; South Carolina, February 19, 1910; Illinois, March 1, 1910; Mississippi, March 7, 1910; Oklahoma, March 10, 1910; Maryland, April 8, 1910; Georgia, August 3, 1910; Texas, August 16, 1910; Ohio, January 19, 1911; Idaho, January 20, 1911; Oregon, January 23, 1911; Washington, January 26, 1911; Montana, January 30, 1911; Indiana, January 30, 1911; California, January 31, 1911; Nevada, January 31, 1911; South Dakota, February 3, 1911; Nebraska, February 9, 1911; North Carolina, February 11, 1911; Colorado, February 15, 1911; North Dakota, February 17, 1911; Kansas, February 18, 1911; Michigan, February 23, 1911; Iowa, February 24, 1911; Missouri, March 16, 1911; Maine, March 31, 1911; Tennessee, April 7, 1911; Arkansas, April 22, 1911 (after having rejected it earlier); Wisconsin, May 26, 1911; New York, July 12, 1911; Arizona, April 6, 1912; Minnesota, June 11, 1912; Louisiana, June 28, 1912; West Virginia, January 31, 1913; New Mexico, February 3, 1913.

Ratification was completed on February 3, 1913.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Massachusetts, March 4, 1913; New Hampshire, March 7, 1913 (after having rejected it on March 2, 1911).

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Utah.

ARTICLE [XVII.]

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress on the 13th of May, 1912, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 31st of May, 1913, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Massachusetts, May 22, 1912; Arizona, June 3, 1912; Minnesota, June 10, 1912; New York, January 15, 1913; Kansas, January 17, 1913; Oregon, January 23, 1913; North Carolina, January 25, 1913; California, January 28, 1913; Michigan, January 28, 1913; Iowa, January 30, 1913; Montana, January 30, 1913; Idaho, January 31, 1913; West Virginia, February 4, 1913; Colorado, February 5, 1913; Nevada, February 6, 1913; Texas, February 7, 1913; Washington, February 7, 1913; Wyoming, February 8, 1913; Arkansas, February 11, 1913; Maine, February 11, 1913; Illinois, February 13, 1913; North Dakota, February 14, 1913; Wisconsin, February 18, 1913; Indiana, February 19, 1913; New Hampshire, February 19, 1913; Vermont, February 19, 1913; South Dakota, February 19, 1913; Oklahoma, February 24, 1913; Ohio, February 25, 1913; Missouri, March 7, 1913; New Mexico, March 13, 1913; Nebraska, March 14, 1913; New Jersey, March 17, 1913; Tennessee, April 1, 1913; Pennsylvania, April 2, 1913; Connecticut, April 8, 1913.

Ratification was completed on April 8, 1913.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Louisiana, June 11, 1914.

The amendment was rejected by Utah (and not subsequently ratified) on February 26, 1913.

ARTICLE [XVIII.][1]

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, on the 18th of December, 1917, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 29th of January, 1919, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Mississippi, January 8, 1918; Virginia, January 11, 1918; Kentucky, January 14, 1918; North Dakota, Jan-

[1] Repealed. See Article [XXI.]

uary 25, 1918; South Carolina, January 29, 1918; Maryland, February 13, 1918; Montana, February 19, 1918; Texas, March 4, 1918; Delaware, March 18, 1918; South Dakota, March 20, 1918; Massachusetts, April 2, 1918; Arizona, May 24, 1918; Georgia, June 26, 1918; Louisiana, August 3, 1918; Florida, December 3, 1918; Michigan, January 2, 1919; Ohio, January 7, 1919; Oklahoma, January 7, 1919; Idaho, January 8, 1919; Maine, January 8, 1919; West Virginia, January 9, 1919; California, January 13, 1919; Tennessee, January 13, 1919; Washington, January 13, 1919; Arkansas, January 14, 1919; Kansas, January 14, 1919; Alabama, January 15, 1919; Colorado, January 15, 1919; Iowa, January 15, 1919; New Hampshire, January 15, 1919; Oregon, January 15, 1919; Nebraska, January 16, 1919; North Carolina, January 16, 1919; Utah, January 16, 1919; Missouri, January 16, 1919; Wyoming, January 16, 1919.

Ratification was completed on January 16, 1919.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Minnesota on January 17, 1917; Wisconsin, January 17, 1919; New Mexico, January 20, 1919; Nevada, January 21, 1919; New York, January 29, 1919; Vermont, January 29, 1919; Pennsylvania, February 25, 1919; Connecticut, May 6, 1919; and New Jersey, March 9, 1922.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Rhode Island.

ARTICLE [XIX.]

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The nineteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-sixth Congress, on the 4th of June, 1919, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated the 26th of August, 1920, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Illinois, June 10, 1919 (and that State readopted its resolution of ratification June 17, 1919); Michigan, June 10, 1919; Wisconsin, June 10, 1919; Kansas, June 16, 1919; New York, June 16, 1919; Ohio, June 16, 1919; Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919; Massachusetts, June 25, 1919; Texas, June 28, 1919; Iowa, July 2, 1919; Missouri, July 3, 1919; Arkansas, July 28, 1919; Montana, August 2, 1919; Nebraska, August 2, 1919; Minnesota, September 8, 1919; New Hampshire, September 10, 1919; Utah, October 2, 1919; California, November 1, 1919; Maine, November 5, 1919; North Dakota, December 1, 1919; South Dakota, December 4, 1919; Colorado, December 15, 1919; Kentucky, January 6, 1920; Rhode Island, January 6, 1920; Oregon, January 13, 1920; Indiana, January 16, 1920; Wyoming, January 27, 1920; Nevada, February 7, 1920; New Jersey, February 9, 1920; Idaho, February 11, 1920; Arizona, February 12, 1920; New Mexico, February 21, 1920; Oklahoma, February 28, 1920; West Virginia, March 10, 1920; Washington, March 22, 1920; Tennessee, August 18, 1920.

Ratification was completed on August 18, 1920.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Connecticut on September 14, 1920 (and that State reaffirmed on September 21, 1920); Vermont, February 8, 1921; Maryland, March 29, 1941 (after having rejected it on February 24, 1920; ratification certified on February 25, 1958); Virginia, February 21, 1952 (after rejecting it on February 12, 1920); Alabama, September 8, 1953 (after rejecting it on September 22, 1919); Florida, May 13, 1969; South Carolina, July 1, 1969 (after rejecting it on January 28, 1920; ratification certified on August 22, 1973); Georgia, February 20, 1970 (after rejecting it on July 24, 1919); Louisiana, June 11, 1970 (after rejecting it on July 1, 1920); North Carolina, May 6, 1971.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Mississippi, March 29, 1920; Delaware, June 2, 1920.

ARTICLE [XX.]

SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SEC. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the rights of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SEC. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SEC. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The twentieth amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the Seventy-Second Congress, on the 2d day of March, 1932, and was declared, in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated on the 6th day of February, 1933, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Virginia, March 4, 1932; New York, March 11, 1932; Mississippi, March 16, 1932; Arkansas, March 17, 1932; Kentucky, March 17, 1932; New Jersey, March 21, 1932; South Carolina, March 25, 1932; Michigan, March 31, 1932; Maine, April 1, 1932; Rhode Island, April 14, 1932; Illinois, April 21, 1932; Louisiana, June 22, 1932; West Virginia, July 30, 1932; Pennsylvania, August 11, 1932; Indiana, August 15, 1932; Texas, September 7, 1932; Alabama, September 13, 1932; California, January 4, 1933; North Carolina, January 5, 1933; North Dakota, January 9, 1933; Minnesota, January 12, 1933; Arizona, January 13, 1933; Montana, January 13, 1933; Nebraska, January 13, 1933; Oklahoma, January 13, 1933; Kansas, January 16, 1933; Oregon, January 16, 1933; Delaware, January 19, 1933; Washington, January 19, 1933; Wyoming, January 19, 1933; Iowa, January 20,

1933; South Dakota, January 20, 1933; Tennessee, January 20, 1933; Idaho, January 21, 1933; New Mexico, January 21, 1933; Georgia, January 23, 1933; Missouri, January 23, 1933; Ohio, January 23, 1933; Utah, January 23, 1933.

Ratification was completed on January 23, 1933.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Massachusetts on January 24, 1933; Wisconsin, January 24, 1933; Colorado, January 24, 1933; Nevada, January 26, 1933; Connecticut, January 27, 1933; New Hampshire, January 31, 1933; Vermont, February 2, 1933; Maryland, March 24, 1933; Florida, April 26, 1933.

ARTICLE [XXI.]

SECTION 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

The twenty-first amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the several states by the Seventy-Second Congress, on the 20th day of February, 1933, and was declared, in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated on the 5th day of December, 1933, to have been ratified by 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Michigan, April 10, 1933; Wisconsin, April 25, 1933; Rhode Island, May 8, 1933; Wyoming, May 25, 1933; New Jersey, June 1, 1933; Delaware, June 24, 1933; Indiana, June 26, 1933; Massachusetts, June 26, 1933; New York, June 27, 1933; Illinois, July 10, 1933; Iowa, July 10, 1933; Connecticut, July 11, 1933; New Hampshire, July 11, 1933; California, July 24, 1933; West Virginia, July 25, 1933; Arkansas, August 1, 1933; Oregon, August 7, 1933; Alabama, August 8, 1933; Tennessee, August 11, 1933; Missouri, August 29, 1933; Arizona, September 5, 1933; Nevada, September 5, 1933; Vermont, September 23, 1933; Colorado, September 26, 1933; Washington, October 3, 1933; Minnesota, October 10, 1933; Idaho, October 17, 1933; Maryland, October 18, 1933; Virginia, October 25, 1933; New Mexico, November 2, 1933; Florida, November 14, 1933; Texas, November 24, 1933; Kentucky, November 27, 1933; Ohio, December 5, 1933; Pennsylvania, December 5, 1933; Utah, December 5, 1933.

Ratification was completed on December 5, 1933.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Maine, on December 6, 1933, and by Montana, on August 6, 1934.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by South Carolina, on December 4, 1933.

ARTICLE [XXII.]

SECTION 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

SEC. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the Eightieth Congress on Mar. 21, 1947 by House Joint Res. No. 27, and was declared by the Administrator of General Services, on Mar. 1, 1951, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 States. The dates of ratification were: Maine, March 31, 1947; Michigan, March 31, 1947; Iowa, April 1, 1947; Kansas, April 1, 1947; New Hampshire, April 1, 1947; Delaware, April 2, 1947; Illinois, April 3, 1947; Oregon, April 3, 1947; Colorado, April 12, 1947; California, April 15, 1947; New Jersey, April 15, 1947; Vermont, April 15, 1947; Ohio, April 16, 1947; Wisconsin, April 16, 1947; Pennsylvania, April 29, 1947; Connecticut, May 21, 1947; Missouri, May 22, 1947; Nebraska, May 23, 1947; Virginia, January 28, 1948; Mississippi, February 12, 1948; New York, March 9, 1948; South Dakota, January 21, 1949; North Dakota, February 25, 1949; Louisiana, May 17, 1950; Montana, January 25, 1951; Indiana, January 29, 1951; Idaho, January 30, 1951; New Mexico, February 12, 1951; Wyoming, February 12, 1951; Arkansas, February 15, 1951; Georgia, February 17, 1951; Tennessee, February 20, 1951; Texas, February 22, 1951; Nevada, February 26, 1951; Utah, February 26, 1951; Minnesota, February 27, 1951.

Ratification was completed on February 27, 1951.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by North Carolina on February 28, 1951; South Carolina, March 13, 1951; Maryland, March 14, 1951; Florida, April 16, 1951; Alabama, May 4, 1951.

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Oklahoma in June 1947, and Massachusetts on June 9, 1949.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the Amendment had become valid was made on Mar. 1, 1951, F.R. Doc. 51-2940, 16 F.R. 2019.

ARTICLE [XXIII.]

SECTION 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed by the Eighty-sixth Congress on June 17, 1960 and was declared by the Administrator of General Services on Apr. 3, 1961, to have been ratified by 38 of the 50 States. The dates of ratification were: Hawaii, June 23, 1960 (and that State made a technical correction to its resolution on

June 30, 1960); Massachusetts, August 22, 1960; New Jersey, December 19, 1960; New York, January 17, 1961; California, January 19, 1961; Oregon, January 27, 1961; Maryland, January 30, 1961; Idaho, January 31, 1961; Maine, January 31, 1961; Minnesota, January 31, 1961; New Mexico, February 1, 1961; Nevada, February 2, 1961; Montana, February 6, 1961; South Dakota, February 6, 1961; Colorado, February 8, 1961; Washington, February 9, 1961; West Virginia, February 9, 1961; Alaska, February 10, 1961; Wyoming, February 13, 1961; Delaware, February 20, 1961; Utah, February 21, 1961; Wisconsin, February 21, 1961; Pennsylvania, February 28, 1961; Indiana, March 3, 1961; North Dakota, March 3, 1961; Tennessee, March 6, 1961; Michigan, March 8, 1961; Connecticut, March 9, 1961; Arizona, March 10, 1961; Illinois, March 14, 1961; Nebraska, March 15, 1961; Vermont, March 15, 1961; Iowa, March 16, 1961; Missouri, March 20, 1961; Oklahoma, March 21, 1961; Rhode Island, March 22, 1961; Kansas, March 29, 1961; Ohio, March 29, 1961.

Ratification was completed on March 29, 1961.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by New Hampshire on March 30, 1961 (when that State annulled and then repeated its ratification of March 29, 1961).

The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Arkansas on January 24, 1961.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the Amendment had become valid was made on Apr. 3, 1961, F.R. Doc. 61-3017, 26 F.R. 2808.

ARTICLE [XXIV.]

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed by the Eighty-seventh Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 29, which was approved by the Senate on Mar. 27, 1962, and by the House of Representatives on Aug. 27, 1962. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services on Feb. 4, 1964, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 38 of the 50 States.

This amendment was ratified by the following States:

Illinois, Nov. 14, 1962; New Jersey, Dec. 3, 1962; Oregon, Jan. 25, 1963; Montana, Jan. 28, 1963; West Virginia, Feb. 1, 1963; New York, Feb. 4, 1963; Maryland, Feb. 6, 1963; California, Feb. 7, 1963; Alaska, Feb. 11, 1963; Rhode Island, Feb. 14, 1963; Indiana, Feb. 19, 1963; Utah, Feb. 20, 1963; Michigan, Feb. 20, 1963; Colorado, Feb. 21, 1963; Ohio, Feb. 27, 1963; Minnesota, Feb. 27, 1963; New Mexico, Mar. 5, 1963; Hawaii, Mar. 6, 1963; North Dakota, Mar. 7, 1963; Idaho, Mar. 8, 1963; Washington, Mar. 14, 1963; Vermont, Mar. 15, 1963; Nevada, Mar. 19, 1963; Connecticut, Mar. 20, 1963; Tennessee, Mar. 21, 1963; Pennsylvania, Mar. 25, 1963; Wisconsin, Mar. 26, 1963; Kansas, Mar. 28, 1963; Massachusetts, Mar. 28, 1963; Nebraska, Apr. 4, 1963; Florida, Apr. 18, 1963; Iowa, Apr. 24, 1963; Delaware, May 1, 1963; Missouri, May 13, 1963; New Hampshire, June 12, 1963; Kentucky, June 27, 1963; Maine, Jan. 16, 1964; South Dakota, Jan. 23, 1964; Virginia, Feb. 25, 1977.

Ratification was completed on January 23, 1964.

The amendment was rejected by Mississippi (and not subsequently ratified) on December 20, 1962.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the Amendment had become valid was made on Feb. 5, 1964, F.R. Doc. 64-1229, 29 F.R. 1715.

ARTICLE [XXV.]

SECTION 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

SEC. 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

SEC. 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed by the Eighty-ninth Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, which was approved by the Senate on Feb. 19, 1965, and by the House of Representatives, in amended form, on Apr. 13, 1965. The House of Representatives agreed to a Conference Report on June 30, 1965, and the Senate agreed to the Conference Report on July 6, 1965. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services, on Feb. 23, 1967, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 39 of the 50 States.

This amendment was ratified by the following States:

Nebraska, July 12, 1965; Wisconsin, July 13, 1965; Oklahoma, July 16, 1965; Massachusetts, Aug. 9, 1965; Pennsylvania, Aug. 18, 1965; Kentucky, Sept. 15, 1965; Arizona, Sept. 22, 1965; Michigan, Oct. 5, 1965; Indiana, Oct. 20, 1965; California, Oct. 21, 1965; Arkansas, Nov. 4, 1965; New Jersey, Nov. 29, 1965; Delaware, Dec. 7, 1965; Utah, Jan. 17, 1966; West Virginia, Jan. 20, 1966; Maine, Jan. 24, 1966; Rhode Island, Jan. 28, 1966; Colorado, Feb. 3, 1966; New Mexico, Feb. 3, 1966; Kansas, Feb. 8, 1966; Vermont, Feb. 10, 1966; Alaska, Feb. 18, 1966; Idaho, Mar. 2, 1966; Hawaii, Mar. 3, 1966; Virginia, Mar. 8, 1966; Mississippi, Mar. 10, 1966; New York, Mar. 14, 1966; Maryland, Mar. 23, 1966; Missouri, Mar. 30, 1966; New Hampshire, June 13, 1966; Louisiana, July 5, 1966; Tennessee, Jan. 12, 1967; Wyoming, Jan. 25, 1967; Washington, Jan. 26, 1967; Iowa, Jan. 26, 1967; Oregon, Feb. 2, 1967; Minnesota, Feb. 10, 1967; Nevada, Feb. 10, 1967.

Ratification was completed on Feb. 10, 1967.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Connecticut, Feb. 14, 1967; Montana, Feb. 15, 1967; South Dakota, Mar. 6, 1967; Ohio, Mar. 7, 1967; Alabama, Mar. 14, 1967; North Carolina, Mar. 22, 1967; Illinois, Mar. 22, 1967; Texas, April 25, 1967; Florida, May 25, 1967.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the Amendment had become valid was made on Feb. 25, 1967, F.R. Doc. 67-2208, 32 F.R. 3287.

ARTICLE [XXVI.]

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

PROPOSAL AND RATIFICATION

This amendment was proposed by the Ninety-second Congress by Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, which was approved by the Senate on Mar. 10, 1971, and by the House of Representatives on Mar. 23, 1971. It was declared by the Administrator of General Services on July 5, 1971, to have been ratified by the legislatures of 39 of the 50 States.

This amendment was ratified by the following States: Connecticut, March 23, 1971; Delaware, March 23, 1971; Minnesota, March 23, 1971; Tennessee, March 23, 1971; Washington, March 23, 1971; Hawaii, March 24, 1971; Massachusetts, March 24, 1971; Montana, March 29, 1971; Arkansas, March 30, 1971; Idaho, March 30, 1971; Iowa, March 30, 1971; Nebraska, April 2, 1971; New Jersey, April 3, 1971; Kansas, April 7, 1971; Michigan, April 7, 1971; Alaska, April 8, 1971; Maryland, April 8, 1971; Indiana, April 8, 1971; Maine, April 9, 1971; Vermont, April 16, 1971; Louisiana, April 17, 1971; California, April 19, 1971; Colorado, April 27, 1971; Pennsylvania, April 27, 1971; Texas, April 27, 1971; South Carolina, April 28, 1971; West Virginia, April 28, 1971; New Hampshire, May 13, 1971; Arizona, May 14, 1971; Rhode Island, May 27, 1971; New York, June 2, 1971; Oregon, June 4, 1971; Missouri, June 14, 1971; Wisconsin, June 22, 1971; Illinois, June 29, 1971; Alabama, June 30, 1971; Ohio, June 30, 1971; North Carolina, July 1, 1971; Oklahoma, July 1, 1971.

Ratification was completed on July 1, 1971.

The amendment was subsequently ratified by Virginia, July 8, 1971; Wyoming, July 8, 1971; Georgia, October 4, 1971.

CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY

Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the Amendment had become valid was made on July 7, 1971, F.R. Doc. 71-9691, 36 F.R. 12725.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

[EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN]

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

"SEC. 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification."

Passed by Congress on March 22, 1972 and submitted to the Legislatures of the States for ratification under Const. art. 5.

This article shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress.

RATIFICATION BY THE STATES

Hawaii	Mar. 22, 1972
Delaware	Mar. 23, 1972
New Hampshire	Mar. 23, 1972
Idaho	Mar. 24, 1972
Iowa	Mar. 24, 1972
Kansas	Mar. 28, 1972
Nebraska	Mar. 29, 1972
Texas	Mar. 30, 1972
Tennessee	Apr. 4, 1972
Alaska	Apr. 5, 1972
Rhode Island	Apr. 14, 1972
New Jersey	Apr. 17, 1972
Colorado	Apr. 21, 1972
West Virginia	Apr. 22, 1972
Wisconsin	Apr. 26, 1972
New York	May 18, 1972
Michigan	May 22, 1972
Maryland	May 26, 1972
Massachusetts	June 21, 1972
Kentucky	June 27, 1972
Pennsylvania	Sept. 26, 1972
California	Nov. 13, 1972
Wyoming	Jan. 26, 1973
South Dakota	Feb. 5, 1973
Oregon	Feb. 8, 1973
Minnesota	Feb. 8, 1973
New Mexico	Feb. 28, 1973
Vermont	Mar. 1, 1973
Connecticut	Mar. 15, 1973
Washington	Mar. 22, 1973
Maine	Jan. 18, 1974
Montana	Jan. 25, 1974
Ohio	Feb. 7, 1974
North Dakota	Mar. 19, 1975
Indiana	Jan. 24, 1977

ANALYTICAL INDEX TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMENDMENTS THERETO

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
A			
Abridged. The privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States shall not be. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as it may provide. Each House is authorized to compel the attendance of	1	5	1
Accounts of receipts and expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A statement of the	1	9	7
Accusation. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be informed of the cause and nature of the. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Accused shall have a speedy public trial. In all criminal prosecutions the. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall be tried by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime was committed. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall be informed of the nature of the accusation. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Actions at common law involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury. [Amendments]	7	—	—
Acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the	4	1	—
Acts. Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	—
Adjourn from day to day. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may	1	5	1
Adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting. Neither House shall, during the session of Congress, without the consent of the other	1	5	4
Adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to	2	3	—
Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of	3	2	—
Admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State. New States may be	4	3	1
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress	4	3	1
Adoption of the Constitution shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted by the confederation and before the	6	—	1
Advice and consent of the Senate. The President shall have power to make treaties by and with the.	2	2	2
To appoint ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls by and with the	2	2	2
To appoint all other officers of the United States not herein otherwise provided for by and with the	2	2	2
Affirmation. Senators sitting to try impeachments shall be on oath or	1	3	6
To be taken by the President of the United States. Form of the oath or	2	1	7
No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause and on oath or. [Amendments]	4	—	—
To support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers, both State and Federal, shall be bound by oath or	6	—	3
Age. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained twenty-five years of	1	2	2
No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained thirty years of	1	3	3
Rights of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age. [Amendments]	26	1	—
Agreement or compact with another State without the consent of Congress. No State shall enter into any	1	10	3
Aid and comfort. Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, adhering to their enemies, and giving them	3	3	1
Alliance or confederation. No State shall enter into any treaty of	1	10	1
Ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls. The President may appoint	2	2	2
The judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases affecting	3	2	1
Amendments to the Constitution. Whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress shall propose	5	—	—
To the Constitution. On application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention to propose	5	—	—
Shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of, or by conventions in, three-fourths of the States	5	—	—
Answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Except in cases in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make. In what cases the Supreme Court shall have	3	2	2
Application of the legislature or the executive of a State. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence on the	4	4	—
Application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the	5	—	—
Appointment of officers and authority to train the militia reserved to the States respectively	1	8	16
Of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone. Congress may by law vest the	2	2	2
In the courts of law or in the heads of departments. Congress may by law vest the	2	2	2
Apportionment of representation and direct taxation among the several States. Provisions relating to the	1	2	3
Of Representatives among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amendments]	14	—	—
Appropriate legislation. Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof	1	8	18
Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth article, prohibiting slavery by. [Amendments]	13	2	—
Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth article by. [Amendments]	14	5	—
Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth article by. [Amendments]	15	2	—
Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the twenty-sixth article by. [Amendments]	26	2	—
Appropriation of money for raising and supporting armies shall be for a longer term than two years. But no	1	8	12
Appropriations made by law. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of	1	9	7
Approve and sign a bill before it shall become a law. The President shall	1	7	2
He shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections, if he does not	1	7	2
Armies, but no appropriation for that use shall be for a longer term than two years. Congress shall have power to raise and support	1	8	12
Armies. Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces	1	8	14
Arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear. [Amendments]	2	—	—
Arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. Members shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from	1	6	1
Arsenals. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of	1	8	17
Articles exported from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on	1	9	5
Arts by securing to authors and inventors their patent rights. Congress may promote the progress of science and the useful	1	8	8

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Assistance of counsel for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Assumption of the debt or obligations incurred in aid of rebellion or insurrection against the United States. Provisions against the. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed. No bill of	1	9	3
Attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of	1	10	1
Attainder of treason shall not work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted	3	3	2
Authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to secure to	1	8	8
B			
Bail. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines nor cruel and unusual punishments imposed. [Amendments]	8	—	—
Ballot for President and Vice-President. The electors shall vote by. [Amendments]	12	—	—
Ballot. If no person have a majority of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, the House of Representatives shall immediately choose the President by. [Amendments]	12	—	—
Bankruptcies. Congress shall have power to pass uniform laws on the subject of	1	8	4
Basis of representation among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amendments]	14	2	—
Bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and. [Amendments]	2	—	—
Behavior. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good	3	1	—
Bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed. No	1	9	3
Bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any	1	10	1
Bills of credit. No State shall emit	1	10	1
Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. All	1	7	1
Bills which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before they become laws, be presented to the President	1	7	2
If he approve, he shall sign them; if he disapprove, he shall return them, with his objections, to that House in which they originated	1	7	2
Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections, if two-thirds of each House agree to pass the same, it shall become a law	1	7	2
Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays	1	7	2
Not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), shall unless Congress adjourn, become laws	1	7	2
Borrow money on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to	1	8	2
Bounties and pensions, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest while attending the session, and in going to and returning from the same. Senators and Representatives, except for treason, felony, and	1	6	1
Bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason	2	4	—
C			
Capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in certain specified cases. No person shall be held to answer for a. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No	1	9	4
Captures on land and water. Congress shall make rules concerning	1	8	11
Casting vote. The Vice-President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4
Census or enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter	1	2	3
Census or enumeration. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid except in proportion to the	1	9	4
Chief Justice shall preside when the President of the United States is tried upon impeachment. The	1	3	6
Choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of	2	1	3
Citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President. No person not a natural-born	2	1	4
Citizen of the United States. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a	1	3	3
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a	1	2	1
Right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State for failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. [Amendments]	24	1	—
Right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex. [Amendments]	19	—	—
Right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State to any citizen eighteen years or older, on account of age. [Amendments]	26	1	—
Citizenship. Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States	4	2	1
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	—
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Citizens or subjects of a foreign state. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to suits in law or equity brought against one of the States by the citizens of another State, or by. [Amendments]	11	—	—
Civil officers of the United States shall, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors be removed. All	2	4	—
Claims of the United States or any particular State in the territory or public property. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice	4	3	2
Classification of Senators. Immediately after they shall be assembled after the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes	1	3	2
The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year	1	3	2
The seats of the Senators of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year	1	3	2
The seats of the Senators of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year	1	3	2
Coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver	1	10	1
Coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to	1	8	5
Coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting the securities and current	1	8	6
Color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race. [Amendments]	15	1	—
Comfort. Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, and giving their enemies aid and	3	3	1
Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia when in actual service. The President shall be	2	2	1
Commerce with foreign nations, among the States, and with Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate	1	8	3
Commerce or revenue. No preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulation of	1	9	6
Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in those of another	1	9	—
Commissions to expire at the end of the next session. The President may fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate by granting	2	2	3
Common defense, promote the general welfare, &c. To insure the. [Preamble]	—	—	—
Common defense and general welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the	1	8	1
Common law, where the amount involved exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by jury. Suits at. [Amendments]	7	—	—
No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the. [Amendments]	7	—	—
Compact with another State. No State shall, without consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or	1	10	3
Compact with a foreign power. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or	1	10	3
Compensation of Senators and Representatives to be ascertained by law	1	6	1
Compensation of the President shall not be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall be elected	2	1	6
Compensation of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	—

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Confederation. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or	1	10	1
All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be valid against the United States under it, as under the	6	—	1
Confession in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two persons to the overt act, or upon	3	3	1
Congress of the United States. All legislative powers shall be vested in a	1	1	—
Shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives	1	1	—
Shall assemble at least once in every year, which shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they by law appoint a different day	1	4	2
May at any time alter regulations for elections of Senators and Representatives, except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1
Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members	1	5	1
A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business	1	5	1
A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1
Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member	1	5	2
Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings	1	5	3
Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days	1	5	4
Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law	1	6	1
They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1
No Senator or Representative shall, during his term, be appointed to any civil office which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term	1	6	2
No person holding any office under the United States, shall, while in office, be a member of either House of Congress	1	6	2
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives	1	7	1
Proceedings in cases of bills returned by the President with his objections	1	7	2
Shall have power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare	1	8	1
Shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the United States	1	8	2
To regulate foreign and domestic commerce, and with the Indian tribes	1	8	3
To establish uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies	1	8	4
To coin money, regulate its value and the value of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures	1	8	5
To punish the counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States	1	8	6
To establish post-offices and post-roads	1	8	7
To promote the progress of science and the useful arts	1	8	8
To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9
To define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas and to punish offenses against the law of nations	1	8	10
To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water	1	8	11
To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years	1	8	12
To provide and maintain a Navy	1	8	13
To make rules for the government of the Army and Navy	1	8	14
To call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions	1	8	15
To provide for organizing, arming, and equipping the militia	1	8	16
To exercise exclusive legislation over the District fixed for the seat of government, and over forts, magazines, arsenals, and dockyards	1	8	17
To make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States	1	8	18
No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind from any foreign state, without the consent of	1	9	8
Sessions, time of assembling. [Amendments]	20	2	—
May determine the time of choosing the electors for President and Vice-President and the day on which they shall give their votes	2	1	3
The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene either House of	2	3	—
The manner in which the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the States shall be prescribed by	4	1	—
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union	4	3	1
Shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States	4	3	2
Amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed whenever it shall be deemed necessary by two-thirds of both Houses of	5	—	—
Persons engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States disqualified for Senators or Representatives in. [Amendments]	14	3	—
But such disqualification may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of. [Amendments]	14	3	—
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the thirteenth amendment. [Amendments]	13	2	—
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fourteenth amendment. [Amendments]	14	5	—
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fifteenth amendment. [Amendments]	15	2	—
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the nineteenth amendment. [Amendments]	19	—	—
Sessions, time of assembling. [Amendments]	20	2	—
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the twenty third amendment. [Amendments]	23	2	—
Shall have power to, enforce, by appropriate legislation, the twenty fourth amendment. [Amendments]	24	2	—
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the twenty sixth amendment. [Amendments]	26	2	—
Confirmation by majority vote of Vice-President nominated by the President where vacancy in office occurs. [Amendments]	25	2	—
Shall decide the issue of the inability of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office. [Amendments]	25	4	—
Consent. No State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its	5	—	—
Consent of Congress. No person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign potentate, without the	1	9	8
No State shall lay any imposts, or duties on imports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, without the	1	10	2
No State shall lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, without the	1	10	3
No State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, without the	1	10	3
No State shall engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, without the	1	10	3
No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures thereof, as well as the	4	3	1
Consent of the legislature of the State in which the same may be. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings by the	1	8	17
Consent of the legislatures of the States and of Congress. No States shall be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the	4	3	1
Consent of the other. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting, without the	1	5	4
Consent of the owner. No soldier shall be quartered in time of peace in any house without the. [Amendments]	3	—	—
Consent of the Senate. The President shall have power to make treaties, by and with the advice and	2	2	2
The President shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers created by law and not otherwise herein provided for, by and with the advice and	2	2	2
Constitution, in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. Congress shall have power to pass all laws necessary to the execution of the powers vested by the	1	8	18
Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the	2	1	4
Constitution. The President, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the	2	1	7

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the	3	2	1
Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any State (in respect to territory or other property of the United States). Nothing in the	4	3	2
Constitution. The manner in which amendments may be proposed and ratified	5	—	—
Constitution as under the Confederation shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted before the adoption of the	6	—	1
Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, by the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. The	6	—	2
The judges in every State, anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be bound thereby	6	—	2
Constitution. All officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by an oath to support the	6	—	3
But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust	6	—	3
Constitution between the States so ratifying the same. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the	7	—	—
Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the. [Amendments]	9	—	—
Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Powers not delegated to the United States by the. [Amendments]	10	—	—
Constitution, and then engaged in rebellion against the United States. Disqualification for office imposed upon certain class of persons who took an oath to support the. [Amendments]	14	3	—
Constitution. Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, September 17, 1787	7	—	2
Contracts. No State shall pass any ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of	1	10	1
Controversies to which the United States shall be a party: between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; between a State or its citizens and foreign states, citizens, or subjects. The judicial power shall extend to	3	2	1
Convene Congress or either House, on extraordinary occasions. The President may	2	3	—
Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Congress, on the application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the States, may call a	5	—	—
Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present on the 17th of September, 1787. Adoption of the Constitution in	7	—	2
Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution. The ratification of the	7	—	—
Conviction in cases of impeachment shall not be had without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present	1	3	7
Copyrights to authors for limited times. Congress shall have power to provide for	1	8	8
Corruption of blood. Attainder of treason shall not work	3	3	2
Counsel for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for the punishment of	1	8	6
Courts. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9
Courts of law. Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the heads of departments, or in the	2	2	2
Courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior	3	1	—
Courts. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	—
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	—
Credit. No State shall emit bills of	1	10	1
Credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow money on the	1	8	2
Credit shall be given in every other State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State. Full faith and	4	1	—
Crime, unless on a presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Except in cases in the military and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other	2	4	—
Crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury. All	3	2	3
They shall be tried in the State within which they may be committed	3	2	3
When not committed in a State, they shall be tried at the places which Congress may by law have provided	3	2	3
Criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by jury in the State and district where the crime was committed. In all. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall have the assistance of counsel in his defense. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Criminate himself. No person as a witness shall be compelled to. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor. [Amendments]	8	—	—
D			
Danger as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent	1	10	3
Day on which they shall vote for President and Vice-President, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the	2	1	3
Day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may adjourn from	1	5	1
Death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the	2	1	5
Death, resignation, or inability of the President. Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal	2	1	5
The Vice-President shall succeed to the office of the President. In case of the [Amendments]	25	—	—
Debt of the United States, including debts for pensions and bounties incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of	1	10	1
Debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the	1	8	1
Debts and engagements contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States, under it, as under the Confederation	6	—	1
Debts or obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to	1	8	11
Defense, promote the general welfare, &c. To insure the common. [Preamble]	—	—	—
Defense and general welfare throughout the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the debts and provide for the common	1	8	1
Defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of counsel for his. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Delaware entitled to one Representative in the first Congress	1	2	3
Delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of	1	10	3
Delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people. The powers not. [Amendments]	10	—	—
Deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to. [Amendments]	9	—	—
Departments upon any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the executive	2	2	1
Departments. Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of	2	2	2
Direct tax shall be paid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other	1	9	4
Direct taxes and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States	1	2	3
Disability of the President and Vice-President. Provisions in case of the	2	1	5
Disability. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who having previously taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States. [Amendments]	14	3	—
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such. [Amendments]	14	3	—

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper. In case of	2	3	—
Disorderly behavior. Each House may punish its members for	1	5	2
And with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member	1	5	2
Disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or. [Amendments]	9	—	—
Disqualification. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during such term	1	6	2
No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office	1	6	2
No person shall be a member of either House, presidential elector, or hold any office under the United States, or any State, who, having previously sworn to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion. [Amendments]	14	3	—
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	—
District of Columbia. Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over the	1	8	17
Electors for President and Vice-President, appointment in such manner as the Congress may direct. [Amendments]	23	1	—
Dockyards. Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of	1	8	17
Domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, &c. To insure. [Preamble]	—	—	—
Domestic violence. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and	4	4	—
Due process of law. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments]	5	—	—
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Duties and powers of the office of President, in case of his death, removal, or inability to act, shall devolve on the Vice-President	2	1	5
In case of the disability of the President and Vice-President, Congress shall declare what officer shall act	2	1	5
Duties, imposts, and excises. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes	1	8	1
Shall be uniform throughout the United States	1	8	1
Duties shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No tax or	1	9	5
Duties in another State. Vessels clearing in the ports of one State shall not be obliged to pay	1	9	6
On imports and exports, without the consent of Congress, except where necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall lay any	1	10	2
The net produce of all such duties shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States	1	10	2
All laws laying such duties shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress	1	10	2
Duty of tonnage without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any	1	10	3

E

Eighteenth Amendment. Repeal. [Amendments]	21	1	—
Election of President and Vice-President. Congress may determine the day for the	2	1	3
Shall be the same throughout the United States. The day of the	2	1	3
Elections. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. [Amendments]	24	1	—
Elections for Senators and Representatives. The legislatures of the States shall prescribe the times, places, and manner of holding	1	4	1
But Congress may, at any time, alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1
Returns and qualifications of its own members. Each House shall be the judge of the	1	5	1
Senators elected by the people. [Amendments]	17	1	—
Electors for members of the House of Representatives. Qualifications of	1	2	1
Electors for Senators. Qualifications of. [Amendments]	17	1	—
Electors for President and Vice-President. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress	2	1	2
But no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector	2	1	2
Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes	2	1	3
Which day shall be the same throughout the United States	2	1	3
The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments]	12	—	—
The District of Columbia, to appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the District would be entitled if a State. [Amendments]	23	1	—
Electors shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President; and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	—	—
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and of persons voted for as Vice-President, which they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendments]	12	—	—
No person having taken an oath as a legislative, executive or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be an elector	14	3	—
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	—
Emancipation of any slave shall be held to be illegal and void. Claims for the loss or. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Emit bills of credit. No State shall	1	10	1
Emolument of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign state, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept any	1	9	8
Enemies. Treason shall consist in levying war against the United States, in adhering to, or giving aid and comfort to their	3	3	1
Engagements contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be valid. All debts and	6	—	1
Enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter	1	2	3
Ratio of representation not to exceed one for every 30,000 until the first enumeration shall be made	1	2	3
Income tax authorized without regard to. [Amendments]	16	—	—
Enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The. [Amendments]	9	—	—
Equal protection of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Equal suffrage in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent, of its	5	—	—
Establishment of this Constitution between the States ratifying the same. The ratification of nine States shall be sufficient for the	7	—	—
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. [Amendments]	8	—	—
Excises. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and	1	8	1
Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All duties, imposts, and	1	8	1
Exclusive legislation, in all cases, over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise	1	8	17
Over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise	1	8	17
Executive of a State. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence, on the application of the legislature or the	4	4	—
Executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution	6	—	3
Executive departments. On subjects relating to their duties the President may require the written opinions of the principal officers in each of the	2	2	1
Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of	2	2	2
Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The	2	1	1
Expel a member. Each House, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may	1	5	2
Expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of the receipts and	1	9	7
Exportations from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on	1	9	5
Exports or imports, except upon certain conditions. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on	1	10	2
Laid by any State, shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on	1	10	2
Shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of the States laying duties on	1	10	2
Ex post facto law shall be passed. No bill of attainder or	1	9	3
Ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of attainder.	1	10	1
Extraordinary occasions. The President may convene both Houses, or either House of Congress, on.	2	3	—

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
F			
Faith and credit in each State shall be given to the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full	4	1	—
Felony, and breach of the peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason	1	6	1
Felonies committed on the high seas. Congress shall have power to define and punish piracies and	1	8	10
Fines. Excessive fines shall not be imposed. [Amendments]	8	—	—
Foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin money, fix the standard of weights and measures, and to regulate the value of	1	8	5
Foreign nations, among the States, and with the Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with	1	8	3
Foreign power. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any compact or agreement with any	1	10	3
Forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of treason shall not work	3	3	2
Formation of new States. Provisions relating to the	4	3	1
Form of government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican	4	4	—
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	—
Forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of	1	8	17
Freedom of speech or the press. Congress shall make no law abridging the. [Amendments]	1	—	—
Free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a. [Amendments]	2	—	—
Fugitives from crime found in another State shall, on demand, be delivered up to the authorities of the State from which they may flee	4	2	2
Fugitives from service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due	4	2	3
G			
General welfare and secure the blessings of liberty, &c. To promote the. [Preamble.]	—	—	—
General welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and	1	8	1
Georgia shall be entitled to three Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3
Gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but	1	10	1
Good behavior. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during	3	1	—
Government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of	4	4	—
And shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	—
Grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment of a. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The United States shall	4	4	—
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	—
H			
Habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion. The writ of	1	9	2
Heads of departments. Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of inferior officers in the	2	2	2
On any subject relating to their duties, the President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the executive departments	2	2	1
High crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other	2	4	—
House of Representatives. Congress shall consist of a	1	1	—
Shall be composed of members chosen every second year	1	2	1
Qualifications of electors for members of the	1	2	1
No person shall be a member who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States	1	2	2
The executives of the several States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the	1	2	4
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers	1	2	5
Shall have the sole power of impeachment	1	2	5
Shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members	1	5	1
A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business	1	5	1
Less than a majority may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1
May determine its own rules of proceedings	1	5	2
May punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member	1	5	2
Shall keep a journal of its proceedings	1	5	3
Shall not adjourn for more than three days during the session of Congress without the consent of the Senate	1	5	4
Members shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House or in any other place	1	6	1
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the	1	6	2
No person, while a member of either House, shall be appointed to an office which shall have been created or the emoluments increased during his membership	1	6	2
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the	1	7	1
The votes for President and Vice-President shall be counted in the presence of the Senate and. [Amendments]	12	—	—
If no person have a majority of electoral votes, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives shall immediately, by ballot, choose a President. [Amendments]	12	—	—
They shall vote by States, each State counting one vote. [Amendments]	12	—	—
A quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to the choice of a President. [Amendments]	12	—	—
No person having as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be a member of the. [Amendments]	14	3	—
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	—
I			
Imminent danger as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such	1	10	3
Immunities. Members of Congress shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going and returning from the same	1	6	1
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments]	3	—	—
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments]	5	—	—
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	—
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Impeachment. The President may grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of	2	2	1
The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of	1	2	5
Impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed upon	2	4	—
Impeachments. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all	1	3	6
The Senate shall be on oath, or affirmation, when sitting for the trial of	1	3	6
When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside	1	3	6
No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present	1	3	6
Judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold office	1	3	7
But the party convicted shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law	1	3	7
Importation of slaves prior to 1808 shall not be prohibited by the Congress	1	9	1
But a tax or duty of ten dollars for each person may be imposed on such	1	9	1
Imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on	1	10	2
Imports or exports laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on	1	10	2
Imports or exports shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of States laying duties on	1	10	2

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Imports and excises. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties	1	8	1
Shall be uniform throughout the United States.			
All taxes, duties	1	8	1
Inability of the President. The powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the death, resignation, or	2	1	5
The Vice-President shall succeed to the office of the President. In case of the death, resignation, or removal, or [Amendments]	25	—	—
Inability of the President or Vice-President. Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or	2	1	5
Income taxes. Congress shall have power to lay and collect without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. [Amendments]	16	—	—
Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the	1	8	3
Indictment or presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on [Amendments]	5	—	—
Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law. The party convicted in case of impeachment shall nevertheless be liable and subject to	1	3	7
Infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Inferior courts. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9
Inferior courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such	3	1	—
The judges of both the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	—
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	—
Inferior officers in the courts of law, in the President alone, or in the heads of Departments. Congress, if they think proper, may by law vest the appointment of	2	2	2
Inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an	1	3	3
Insurrection or rebellion against the United States. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who, having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of a State, afterwards engaged in. [Amendments]	14	3	—
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities. [Amendments]	14	3	—
Debts declared illegal and void which were contracted in aid of. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Insurrections and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress	1	8	15
Intoxicating liquors. Prohibition of manufacture, sale and transportation. [Amendments]	19	—	—
Repeal of Eighteenth Amendment. [Amendments]	21	1	—
Transportation in states prohibiting use therein prohibited. [Amendments]	21	2	—
Invasion. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay	1	10	3
The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or	1	9	1
Invasion and domestic violence. The United States shall protect each State against	4	4	—
Invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections and repel	1	8	15
Inventors and authors in their inventions and writings. Congress may pass laws to secure for limited times exclusive rights to	1	8	8
Involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, abolished in the United States. Slavery and. [Amendments]	13	1	—

J

Jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Journal of its proceedings. Each House shall keep a	1	5	3
Judges in every State shall be bound by the Constitution, the laws and treaties of the United States, which shall be the supreme law of the land	6	—	2
Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	—
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	—
Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further to than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States	1	3	7
But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law	1	3	7
Judicial power of the United States. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9
The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish	3	1	—
The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	—
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	—
It shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States	3	2	1
To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls	3	2	1
To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction	3	2	1
To controversies to which the United States shall be a party	3	2	1
To controversies between two or more States	3	2	1
To controversies between a State and citizens of another State	3	2	1
To controversies between citizens of different States	3	2	1
To citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States	3	2	1
To controversies between a State or its citizens and foreign states, citizens, or subjects	3	2	1
In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction	3	2	2
In all other cases before mentioned, it shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make	3	2	2
The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury	3	2	3
The trial shall be held in the State where the crimes shall have been committed	3	2	3
But when not committed in a State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed	3	2	3
The judicial power of the United States shall not be held to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State. [Amendments]	11	—	—
Judicial proceedings of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts, records, and	4	1	—
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	—
Judicial and executive officers of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution	6	—	3
Judiciary. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State may be a party	3	2	2
The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make	3	2	2
Junction of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress. No State shall be formed by the	4	3	1
Jurisdiction of another State. No new State shall, without the consent of Congress, be formed or erected within the	4	3	1
Jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress may make. The Supreme Court shall have appellate	3	2	2
Jurisdiction. In all cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and in cases where a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original	3	2	2
Jury. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by	3	2	3
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by. [Amendments]	6	—	—
All suits at common law, where the value exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by. [Amendments]	7	—	—
Where a fact has been tried by a jury it shall not be reexamined except by the rules of the common law. [Amendments]	7	—	—
Just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public use without. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Justice, insure domestic tranquillity, &c. To establish. [Preamble]	—	—	—

L

Labor, in one State escaping into another State shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from service or	4	2	3
Land and naval forces. Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the	1	8	14

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Law and fact, with exceptions and under regulations to be made by Congress. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to	3	2	2
Law of the land. The Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States, shall be the supreme	6	—	2
The judges in every State shall be bound thereby	6	—	2
Law of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the	1	8	10
Laws. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to supress insurrection, repel invasion, and to execute the	1	8	15
Laws and treaties of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, or the	3	2	1
Laws necessary to carry into execution the powers vested in the government, or in any department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all	1	8	18
Legal tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a	1	10	1
Legislation in all cases over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise exclusive	1	8	17
Over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive	1	8	17
Legislation. Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof	1	8	18
Congress shall have power to enforce article xiii, prohibiting slavery, by appropriate. [Amendments]	13	2	—
Congress shall have power to enforce the fourteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]	14	5	—
Congress shall have power to enforce the fifteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]	15	2	—
Legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All	1	1	—
Legislature, or the Executive (when the legislature cannot be convened). The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence, on the application of the	4	4	—
Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the application of the	5		—
Letters of marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant	1	8	11
No State shall grant	1	10	1
Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, &c. To secure the blessings of. [Preamble]	—	—	—
Life, liberty, and property without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of. [Amendments]	5	—	—
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Life or limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Loss or emancipation of any slave shall be held illegal and void. Claims for the. [Amendments]	14	4	—

M

Magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of	1	8	17
Majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. A	1	5	1
But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1
Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; but a. [Amendments]	12	—	—
When the choice of a Vice-President shall devolve on the Senate, a quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	—	—
Maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of admiralty and	3	2	1
Marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant letters of	1	8	11
No State shall grant any letters of	1	10	1
Maryland entitled to six Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3
Massachusetts entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3
Measures. Congress shall fix the standard of weights and	1	8	5
Meeting of Congress. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day	1	4	2
Members of Congress and of State legislatures shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution	6	—	3
Militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the	1	8	15
Congress shall provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the	1	8	16
Congress shall provide for governing such part of them as may be employed by the United States	1	8	16
Reserving to the States the appointment of the officers and the right to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress	1	8	16
A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. [Amendments]	2	—	—
Misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and	2	4	—
Money on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow	1	8	2
Regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin	1	8	5
Shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No	1	9	7
Shall be published from time to time. A regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of public	1	9	7
For raising and supporting armies. No appropriation of money shall be for a longer term than two years	1	8	12

N

Nations. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign	1	8	3
Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the law of	1	8	10
Natural-born citizen, or a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a	2	1	4
Naturalization. Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of	1	8	4
Naturalized in the United States, and subject to their jurisdiction, shall be citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside. All persons born, or. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Naval forces. Congress shall make rules and regulations for the government and regulation of the land and	1	8	14
Navy. Congress shall have power to provide and maintain a	1	8	13
New Hampshire entitled to three Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3
New Jersey entitled to four Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union	4	3	1
But no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of another State without the consent of Congress	4	3	1
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress	4	3	1
New York entitled to six Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3
Nobility shall be granted by the United States. No title of	1	9	8
No State shall grant any title of	1	10	1
Nominations for office by the President. The President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public officers	2	2	2
He may grant commissions to fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate, which shall expire at the end of their next session	2	2	3
The President shall nominate a successor to the Vice-President whenever a vacancy in office occurs [Amendments]	25	2	—
North Carolina entitled to five Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3
Number of electors for President and Vice-President in each State shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress	2	1	2

O

Oath of office of the President of the United States. Form of the	2	1	7
Oath or affirmation. No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause supported by. [Amendments]	4	—	—
Oath or affirmation to support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by	6	—	3
But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office	6	—	3
The Senators when sitting to try impeachment shall be on	1	3	6
Objections. If he shall not approve it, the President shall return the bill to the House in which it originated with his	1	7	2

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any ex post facto law, or law impairing the	1	10	1
Obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States to be held illegal and void. All debts or. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Offenses against the law of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing	1	8	10
Against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves or pardons for	2	2	1
Office under the United States. No person shall be a member of either House while holding any civil	1	6	2
No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created, or its emoluments increased, during the term for which he is elected	1	6	2
Or title of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument	1	9	8
Office of President, in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, shall devolve on the Vice-President. The powers and duties of the	2	1	5
During the term of four years. The President and Vice-President shall hold	2	1	1
Of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President. No person holding an	2	1	2
Civil or military under the United States, or any State, who had taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion. No person shall be a Senator, Representative or Presidential elector, or hold any. [Amendments]	14	3	—
Officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. Congress may vest the appointment of inferior	2	2	2
Of the United States shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdeameanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil	2	4	—
The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other	1	2	5
The Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, shall choose a President *pro tempore*, and also their other	1	3	5
Offices becoming vacant in the recess of the Senate may be filled by the President, the commissions to expire at the end of the next session	2	2	3
One-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal of each House. The yeas and nays shall, at the desire of	1	5	3
Opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written	2	2	1
Order, resolution, or vote (except on a question of adjournment) requiring the concurrence of the two Houses, shall be presented to the President. Every	1	7	3
Original jurisdiction, in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and in which a State may be a party. The Supreme Court shall have	3	2	2
Overt act, or on confession in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two witnesses to the	3	3	1

P

Pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves and	—	2	1
Patent rights to inventors. Congress may pass laws for securing	1	8	8
Peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason, felony, and breach of the	1	6	1
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of	1	10	3
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of. [Amendments]	3	—	—
Pensions and bounties shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Pennsylvania entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3
People, peaceably to assemble and petition for redress of grievances, shall not be abridged by Congress. The right of the. [Amendments]	1	—	—
To keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the. [Amendments]	2	—	—
To be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. The right of the. [Amendments]	4	—	—
People. The enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the. [Amendments]	9	—	—
People. Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the. [Amendments]	10	—	—
Perfect Union, &c. To establish a more. [Preamble]	—	—	—
Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The people shall be secured in their. [Amendments]	4	—	—
Persons, as any State may think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to 1808. The migration or importation of such	1	9	1
But a tax or duty of ten dollars shall be imposed on the importation of each of such	1	9	1
Petition for the redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to. [Amendments]	1	—	—
Piracies and felonies committed on the high seas. Congress shall define and punish	1	8	10
Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. Neither House during the session shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other	1	5	4
Places of choosing Senators. Congress may by law make or alter regulations for the election of Senators and Representatives, except as to the	1	4	1
Poll tax. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay. [Amendments]	24	1	—
Ports of one State over those of another. Preference shall not be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the	1	9	6
Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in another	1	9	6
Post offices and post roads. Congress shall establish	1	8	7
Powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All legislative	1	1	—
Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government or in any Department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all laws necessary to carry into execution the	1	8	18
Powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice-President, on the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President. The	2	1	5
Powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States and to the people. [Amendments]	10	—	—
The enumeration of certain rights in this Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments]	9	—	—
Preference, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another	1	9	6
Prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State in the territory or property of the United States. Nothing in this Constitution shall	4	3	2
Present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State. No person holding any office under the United States shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any	1	9	8
Presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a. [Amendments]	5	—	—
President of the United States. The Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore* when the Vice-President shall exercise the office of	1	3	5
Additional provision for succession through act of Congress. [Amendments]	20	4	—
Succession in case of death. [Amendments]	20	3	—
Succession in case of failure to be chosen or qualified. [Amendments]	20	3	—
Term of office, beginning and ending. [Amendments]	20	1	—
The Chief Justice shall preside upon the trial of the	1	3	6
Shall approve and sign all bills passed by Congress before they shall become laws	1	7	2
Shall return to the House in which it originated, with his objections, any bill which he shall not approve	1	7	2
If not returned within ten days (Sundays excepted), it shall become a law, unless Congress shall adjourn before the expiration of that time	1	7	2
Every order, resolution, or vote which requires the concurrence of both Houses, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the	1	7	3
If disapproved by him, shall be returned and proceeded on as in the case of a bill	1	7	3
The executive power shall be vested in a	2	1	1
He shall hold his office during the term of four years	2	1	1
In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the Vice-President shall perform the duties of	2	1	5
Congress may declare, by law, in the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, what officer shall act as	2	1	6
The President shall receive a compensation which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term, nor shall he receive any other emolument from the United States	2	1	6

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
***President of the United States*—Continued**			
Before he enters upon the execution of his office he shall take an oath of office	2	1	7
Shall be commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy and of the militia of the States when called into actual service	2	2	1
He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments	2	2	1
He may grant reprieves or pardons for offenses, except in cases of impeachment	2	2	1
He may make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring	2	2	2
He may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers whose appointments may be authorized by law and not herein provided for	2	2	2
Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the	2	2	2
He may fill up all vacancies that may happen in the recess of the Senate by commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session	2	2	3
He shall give information to Congress of the state of the Union, and recommend measures	2	3	—
On extraordinary occasions he may convene both Houses or either	2	3	—
In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper	2	3	—
He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers	2	3	—
He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed	2	3	—
He shall commission all the officers of the United States	2	3	—
On impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, shall be removed from office. The	2	4	—
No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of	2	1	4
No person shall be elected to office more than twice. [Amendments]	22	—	—
No person who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident of the United States shall be eligible to the office of	2	1	4
Congress to decide the issue of the President's ability to discharge the powers and duties of his office [Amendments]	25	4	—
Declaration of his inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office [Amendments]	25	3	—
Nomination of successor to the Vice-President whenever a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President occurs [Amendments]	25	2	—
Succession of Vice-President to office in case of death, resignation, removal, or inability of President to discharge the powers and duties of his office [Amendments]	25	—	—
President and Vice-President. Manner of choosing. Each State by its legislature, shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress	2	1	2
No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector	2	1	2
Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States	2	1	3
The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments]	12	—	—
They shall name in distinct ballots the person voted for as President and the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	—	—
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and as Vice-President, which they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the President of the Senate at the seat of government. [Amendments]	12	—	—
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. [Amendments]	12	—	—
The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. [Amendments]	12	—	—
If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. [Amendments]	12	—	—
In choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments]	12	—	—
A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	—	—
But if no choice shall be made before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or disability of the President. [Amendments]	12	—	—
The District of Columbia, to appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the District would be entitled if a State. [Amendments]	23	1	—
President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. The Vice-President shall be	1	3	4
President pro tempore. In the absence of the Vice-President the Senate shall choose a	1	3	5
When the Vice-President shall exercise the office of President of the United States, the Senate shall choose a	1	3	5
President to transmit his declaration of inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments]	25	3	—
Vice-President and a majority of the principal officers of the executive departments to transmit their declaration of the President's inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments]	25	4	—
Press. Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the. [Amendments]	1	—	—
Previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or. [Amendments]	15	1	—
Primary elections. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. [Amendments]	24	1	—
Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Privilege. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1
They shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place	1	6	1
Privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States	4	2	1
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments]	3	—	—
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments]	5	—	—
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	—
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]	14	1	—
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Prizes captured on land or water. Congress shall make rules concerning	1	8	11
Probable cause. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. And no warrant shall issue for such but upon. [Amendments]	4	—	—
Process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due. [Amendments]	5	—	—
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Progress of science and useful arts. Congress shall have power to promote the	1	8	8
Property of the United States. Congress may dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of	4	3	2
Property, without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty, or [Amendments]	5	—	—
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor deprive any person of his life, liberty, or. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Prosecutions. The accused shall have a speedy and public trial in all criminal. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall be tried by a jury in the State or district where the crime was committed. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]	6	—	—
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses. [Amendments]	6	—	—

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Prosecutions—Continued			
He shall have counsel for his defense. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Protection of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal. [Amendments]	14	1	—
Public debt of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The validity of the. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Public safety may require it. The writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the	1	9	2
Public trial by jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Public use. Private property shall not be taken for, without just compensation. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Punishment according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and	1	3	7
Punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed for cruel and unusual. [Amendments]	8	—	—
Q			
Qualification for office. No religious test shall ever be required as a	6	—	3
Qualifications of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be the same as electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature	1	2	1
Qualifications of electors of Senators shall be the same as electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. [Amendments]	17	1	—
Qualifications of members of the House of Representatives. They shall be twenty-five years, of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen	1	2	2
Of Senators. They shall be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen	1	3	3
Of its own members. Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and	1	5	1
Of the President. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President.	2	1	4
Neither shall any person be eligible to the office of President who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States	2	1	4
Of the Vice-President. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	—	—
Quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. No soldier shall be. [Amendments]	3	—	—
Quorum to do business. A majority of each House shall constitute a	1	5	1
But a smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1
Of the House of Representatives for choosing a President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	—	—
Quorum to elect a Vice-President by the Senate. Two-thirds of the whole number of Senators shall be a. [Amendments]	12	—	—
A majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	—	—
R			
Race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of. [Amendments]	15	1	—
Ratification of amendments to the Constitution shall be by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths of the States, accordingly as Congress may propose	5	—	—
Ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same	7	—	—
Ratio or representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution shall be made not to exceed one for every thirty thousand	1	2	3
Ratio of representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. [Amendments]	14	2	—
But when the right to vote for Presidential electors or members of Congress, or the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State, except for engaging in rebellion or other crime, shall be denied or abridged by a State, the basis of representation shall be reduced therein in the proportion of such denial or abridgment of the right to vote. [Amendments]	14	2	—
Rebellion against the United States. Persons who, while holding certain Federal and State offices, took an oath to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion, disabled from holding office under the United States. [Amendments]	14	3	—
But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	—
Debts incurred for pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned. [Amendments]	14	4	—
All debts and obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, and all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves, declared and held to be illegal and void. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Rebellion or invasion. The writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended except when the public safety may require it in cases of	1	9	2
Receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of	1	9	7
Recess of the Senate. The President may grant commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session, to fill vacancies that may happen during the	2	2	3
Reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections. Proceedings to be had upon the	1	7	2
Records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts	4	1	—
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	—
Redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the. [Amendments]	1	—	—
Regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such	1	4	1
Regulations of commerce or revenue. Preference to the ports of one State over those of another shall not be given by any	1	9	6
Religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of. [Amendments]	1	—	—
Religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States. No	6	—	3
Removal of the President from office— The same shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the..	2	1	5
The Vice-President shall succeed to the office of the President. In case of the death, resignation, inability, or [Amendments]	25	—	—
Representation. No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate	5	—	—
Representation and direct taxation, how apportioned among the several States	1	2	3
Representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution not to exceed one for every thirty thousand. The ratio of	1	2	3
Representation in any State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the..	1	2	4
Representation among the several States shall be according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. The ratio of. [Amendments]	14	2	—
But where the right to vote in certain Federal and State elections is abridged for any cause other than rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced. [Amendments]	14	2	—
Representatives. Congress shall consist of a Senate and House of	1	1	—
Qualifications of electors of members of the House of	1	2	1
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen	1	2	2
And direct taxes, how apportioned among the several States	1	2	3
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers. The House of	1	2	5
Shall have the sole power of impeachment. The House of	1	2	5
Executives of the States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the House of	1	2	4
The times, places, and manner of choosing Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States	1	4	1
But Congress may make by law at any time or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1
And Senators shall receive a compensation, to be ascertained by law	1	6	1
Shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of the House, and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1
Shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate. Members of the House of	1	6	1

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
***Representatives*—Continued**			
No member shall be appointed during his term to any civil office which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term	1	6	2
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the House of	1	6	2
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of	1	7	1
No Senator or Representative shall be an elector for President or Vice-President	2	1	2
Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States. The Senators and	6	—	3
Representatives among the several States. Provisions relative to the apportionment of. [Amendments]	14	2	—
Representatives and Senators. Prescribing certain disqualifications for office as. [Amendments]	14	3	—
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disqualification. [Amendments]	14	3	—
Reprieves and pardons except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant	2	2	1
Reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant letters of marque and	1	8	11
No State shall grant any letters of marque and	1	10	1
Republican form of government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a	4	4	—
And shall protect each of them against invasion, and on the application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	—
Reserved rights of the States and the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments]	9	—	—
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. [Amendments]	10	—	—
Resignation of the President— The duties and powers of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the death	2	1	5
Congress may by law provide for the case of the removal, death	2	1	5
The Vice-President shall succeed to the office of the President. In case of the death, removal, inability, or [Amendments]	25	—	—
Resolution, or vote (except on a question of adjournment) requiring the concurrence of the two Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. Every order	1	7	3
Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. All bills for raising	1	7	1
Revenue. Preference shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulations of commerce or	1	9	6
Rhode Island entitled to one Representative in the first Congress	1	2	3
Right of petition. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the redress of grievances. [Amendments]	1	—	—
Right to keep and bear arms. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. [Amendments]	2	—	—
Rights in the Constitution shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration of certain. [Amendments]	9	—	—
Rights not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States or to the people. [Amendments]	10	—	—
Rules of its proceedings. Each House may determine the	1	5	2
Rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful	4	3	2
Rules of the common law. All suits involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury according to the. [Amendments]	7	—	—
No fact tried by a jury shall be re-examined except according to the. [Amendments]	7	—	—

S

Science and the useful arts by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and discoveries. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of	1	8	8
Searches and seizures shall not be violated. The right of the people to be secure against unreasonable. [Amendments]	4	—	—
And no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. [Amendments]	4	—	—
Seat of Government. Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over such district as may become the	1	8	17
Securities and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting of the	1	8	6
Security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the. [Amendments]	2	—	—
Senate and House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall consist of a	1	1	—
Senate of the United States. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature for six years	1	3	1
The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years. [Amendments]	17	1	—
Qualifications of electors of Senators. [Amendments]	17	1	—
If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature	1	3	2
When vacancies happen the executive authority of the State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. [Amendments]	17	2	—
The Vice-President shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4
The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President or when he shall exercise the office of President	1	3	5
The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation	1	3	6
When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present	1	3	6
It shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members	1	5	1
A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1
It may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member	1	5	2
It shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy	1	5	3
It shall not adjourn for more than three days during a session without the consent of the other House	1	5	4
It may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue, but such bills shall originate in the House of Representatives	1	7	1
The Senate shall advise and consent to the ratification of all treaties, provided two-thirds of the members present concur	2	2	2
It shall advise and consent to the appointment of ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for	2	2	2
It may be convened by the President on extraordinary occasions	2	3	1
No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate	5	—	—
Senators. They shall, immediately after assembling, under their first election, be divided into three classes, so that the seats of one-third shall become vacant at the expiration of every second year	1	3	2
No person shall be a Senator who shall not be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant when elected of the State for which he shall be chosen	1	3	3
The times, places, and manner of choosing Senators may be fixed by the legislature of a State, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing	1	4	—
If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature	1	3	2
If vacancies happen the executive authority of the State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. [Amendments]	17	2	—
They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Senate and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1
Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law	1	6	1
Senators and Representatives shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place	1	6	1

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Senators—Continued			
No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term	1	6	2
No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office	1	6	2
No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President	2	1	2
Senators and Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution	6	—	3
No person shall be a Senator or Representative who, having, as a Federal or State officer, taken an oath to support the Constitution, afterward engaged in rebellion against the United States. [Amendments]	14	3	—
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	—
Service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from	4	2	3
Servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Neither slavery nor involuntary. [Amendments]	13	1	—
Servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of. [Amendments]	15	1	—
Ships of war in time of peace, without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep troops or	1	10	3
Silver coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and	1	10	1
Slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid or insurrection or rebellion, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any places subject to their jurisdiction. Neither. [Amendments]	13	1	—
Soldiers shall not be quartered, in time of peace, in any house without the consent of the owner. [Amendments]	3	—	—
South Carolina entitled to five Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3
Speaker and other officers. The House of Representatives shall choose their	1	2	5
Speaker of the House of Representatives.			
President to transmit his declaration of inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments]	25	3	—
Vice-President and a majority of the principal officers of the executive departments to transmit their declaration of the President's inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office to [Amendments]	25	4	—
Speech or of the press. Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of. [Amendments]	1	—	—
Speedy and public trial by a jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Standard of weights and measures. Congress shall fix the	1	8	5
State of the Union. The President shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the	2	3	—
State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution. All members of the several	6	—	3
States. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies	1	2	4
When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. [Amendments]	17	2	—
Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several	1	8	3
No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation	1	10	1
Shall not grant letters of marque and reprisal	1	10	1
Shall not coin money	1	10	1
Shall not emit bills of credit	1	10	1
Shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts	1	10	1
Shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts	1	10	1
Shall not grant any title of nobility	1	10	1
Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws	1	10	2
Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay	1	10	3
Full faith and credit in every other State shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State	4	1	—
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	—
Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States	4	2	1
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union	4	3	1
But no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State	4	3	1
Nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures as well as of Congress	4	3	1
No State shall be deprived, without its consent, of its equal suffrage in the Senate	5	—	—
Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States, or conventions of three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution	5	—	—
The United States shall guarantee a republican form of government to every State in the Union	4	4	—
They shall protect each State against invasion	4	4	—
And on application of the legislature, or the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	—
The ratification by nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same	7	—	—
When the choice of President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, the vote shall be taken by States. [Amendments]	12	—	—
But in choosing the President the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments]	12	—	—
A quorum for choice of President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	—	—
States or the people. Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the. [Amendments]	10	—	—
Succession to the offices of the President and Vice-President. [Amendments]	25	—	—
Suffrage in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent of its equal	5	—	—
No denial of right to vote on account of sex. [Amendments]	18	—	—
Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, shall be tried by jury. [Amendments]	7	—	—
In law or equity against one of the States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens of a foreign State. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to. [Amendments]	11	—	—
Supreme Court. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the	1	8	9
Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one	3	1	—
Supreme Court. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	—
The compensation of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	—
Shall have original jurisdiction. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and in which a State may be a party, the	3	2	2
Shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and the fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make. The	3	2	2
Supreme law of the land. This Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties of the United States, shall be the	6	—	2
The judges in every State shall be bound thereby	6	—	2
Suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws	1	8	15
Suppression of insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The public debt, including the debt for pensions and bounties, incurred in the. [Amendments]	14	4	—

T

Tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other direct	1	9	4
Tax on incomes authorized without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. [Amendments]	16	—	—
Tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No	1	9	5

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Tax. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay. [Amendments]	24	1	—
Taxes (direct) and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States	1	2	3
Taxes, duties, imposts, and excises. Congress shall have power to lay	1	8	1
They shall be uniform throughout the United States	1	8	1
Temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature. If vacancies happen in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive of the State shall make	1	3	2
Tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a	1	10	1
Terms of four years. The President and Vice-President shall hold their offices for the	2	1	1
Term of office. President, not more than twice. [Amendments]	22	—	—
Term for which he is elected. No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during the	1	6	2
Territory or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the	4	3	2
Test as a qualification for any office or public trust shall ever be required. No religious	6	—	3
Testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the	3	3	1
Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States, or conventions in three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution	5	—	—
Tie. The Vice-President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4
Times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof	1	4	1
But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators.	1	4	1
Title of nobility. The United States shall not grant any	1	9	8
No State shall grant any	1	10	1
Title of any kind, from any king, prince, or foreign state, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any	1	9	8
Tonnage without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any duty of	1	10	3
Tranquility, provide for the common defense, &c. To insure domestic. [Preamble]	—	—	—
Treason shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort	3	3	1
No person shall, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court, be convicted of	3	3	1
Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of	3	3	2
Shall not work corruption of blood. Attainder of	3	3	2
Shall not work forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of	3	3	2
Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of	2	4	1
Treason, felony, and breach of the peace. Senators and Representatives shall be privileged from arrest while attending or while going to or returning from the sessions of Congress, except in cases of	1	6	1
Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No money shall be drawn from the	1	9	7
Treaties. The President shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, to make	2	2	2
The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and	3	2	1
They shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby	6	—	2
Treaty, alliance, or confederation. No State shall enter into any	1	10	1
Trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment	1	3	7
Trial by jury. All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury	3	2	3
Such trial shall be held in the State within which the crime shall have been committed	3	2	3
But when not committed within a State, the trial shall be at such a place as Congress may by law have directed	3	2	3
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Suits at common law, when the amount exceeds $20, shall be by. [Amendments]	7	—	—
Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court. Congress shall have power to constitute	1	8	9
Troops or ships of war in time of peace without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep	1	10	3
Trust or profit under the United States, shall be an elector for President and Vice-President. No Senator, Representative, or person holding any office of	2	1	2
Two-thirds of the members present. No person shall be convicted on an impeachment without the concurrence of	1	3	6
Two-thirds, may expel a member. Each House, with the concurrence of	1	5	2
Two-thirds. A bill returned by the President with his objections, may be repassed by each House by a vote of	1	7	—
Two-thirds of the Senators present concur. The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided	2	2	2
Two-thirds of the legislatures of the several States. Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution on the application of	5	—	—
Two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution whenever	5	—	—
Two-thirds of the States. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from. [Amendments]	12	—	—
Two-thirds of the whole number of Senators. A quorum of the Senate, when choosing a Vice-President, shall consist of. [Amendments]	12	—	—
Two-thirds, may remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Congress, by a vote of. [Amendments]	14	3	—
Two years. Appropriations for raising and supporting armies shall not be for a longer term than	1	8	12
U			
Union. To establish a more perfect. [Preamble]	—	—	—
The President shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the	2	3	1
New States may be admitted by Congress into this	4	3	1
But no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another	4	3	1
Unreasonable searches and seizures. The people shall be secured in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against. [Amendments]	4	—	—
And no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. [Amendments]	4	—	—
Unusual punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and. [Amendments]	8	—	—
Use without just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and the	1	8	8
V			
Vacancies happening in the representation of a State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill	1	2	4
Vacancies happening in the representation of a State in the Senate. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill. [Amendments]	17	2	—
Vacancies happening in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State. How filled	1	3	2
Vacancies that happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. The President shall have power to fill	2	2	3
Validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection against the United States, including debt for pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. [Amendments]	14	4	—
Vessels bound to or from the ports of one State, shall not be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another State	1	9	6
Veto of a bill by the President. Proceedings of the two Houses upon the	1	7	2
Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate	1	3	4
He shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4
The Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the	1	3	5
He shall be chosen for the term of four years	2	1	1
The number and the manner of appointing electors for President and	2	1	2
In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the	2	1	5
Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and	2	1	5
On impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, shall be removed from office. The	2	4	—

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Vice-President. The manner of choosing the. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendments]	12	—	—
Additional provision for succession through act of Congress. [Amendments]	20	4	—
Term of office, beginning and ending. [Amendments]	20	1	—
The electors shall name, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	—	—
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as Vice-President, which lists they shall sign and certify, and send sealed to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendments]	12	—	—
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be then counted. [Amendments]	12	—	—
The person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors. [Amendments]	12	—	—
If no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	—	—
A quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	—	—
But if the House shall make no choice of a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. [Amendments]	12	—	—
No person constitutionally ineligible as President shall be eligible as. [Amendments]	12	—	—
In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall succeed to [Amendments]	25	—	—
Nomination by President of successor in event of vacancy in office of [Amendments]	25	2	—
Violence. The United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, and shall protect each State against invasion and domestic	4	4	—
Virginia entitled to ten Representatives in the first Congress.	1	2	3
Vote. Each Senator shall have one	1	3	1
The Vice-President, unless the Senate be equally divided, shall have no	1	3	4
Vote requiring the concurrence of the two Houses (except upon a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President. Every order, resolution, or	1	7	3
Vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to. [Amendments]	15	1	—
Vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax. The right of citizens of the United States to. [Amendments]	24	1	—
Vote. Right of citizens who are eighteen years of age or older to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, on account of age. [Amendments]	26	1	—
Right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex. [Amendments]	19	—	—
Vote of two-thirds. Each House may expel a member by a	1	5	2
A bill vetoed by the President may be repassed in each House by a	1	7	2
No person shall be convicted on an impeachment except by a	1	3	6
Whenever both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress may propose amendments to the Constitution by a	5	—	—
The President may make treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate, by a	2	2	2
Disabilities incurred by participation in insurrection or rebellion, may be relieved by Congress by a. [Amendments]	14	3	—

W

War, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to declare	1	8	11
For governing the land and naval forces. Congress shall have power to make rules and articles of	1	8	14
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, engage in	1	10	3
War against the United States, adhering to their enemies, and giving them aid and comfort. Treason shall consist only in levying	3	3	1
Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized. No. [Amendments]	4	—	—
Weights and measures. Congress shall fix the standard of	1	8	5
Welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty, &c. To promote the general. [Preamble]	—	—	—
Welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and general	1	8	1
Witness against himself. No person shall, in a criminal case, be compelled to be a. [Amendments]	5	—	—
Witnesses against him. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be confronted with the. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Witnesses in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have compulsory process for obtaining. [Amendments]	6	—	—
Witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two	3	3	1
Writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it	1	9	2
Writs of election to fill vacancies in the representation of any State. The executives of the State shall issue	1	2	4
Written opinion of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to the duties of his office. The President may require the	2	2	1

Y

Yeas and nays of the members of either House shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals	1	5	3
The votes of both Houses upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections shall be determined by	1	7	2

THE CODE OF LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OF A GENERAL AND PERMANENT CHARACTER IN FORCE JANUARY TWENTIETH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN

1976 EDITION

CONSOLIDATED, CODIFIED, SET FORTH, AND PUBLISHED IN NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN, IN THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIRST YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE LAW REVISION COUNSEL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PURSUANT TO THE DUTY AND AUTHORITY IMPOSED UPON IT BY SECTION TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE-B OF TITLE TWO

THE CODE OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1925 EDITION

JUNE 30, 1926
[H. R. 10000]
[PUBLIC, No. 440]
Chapter 712

AN ACT To consolidate, codify, and set forth the general and permanent laws of the United States in force December seventh, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifty titles hereinafter set forth are intended to embrace the laws of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, in force on the 7th day of December, 1925, compiled into a single volume under the authority of Congress, and designated "The Code of the Laws of the United States of America."

SEC. 2. In all courts, tribunals, and public offices of the United States, at home or abroad, of the District of Columbia, and of each State, Territory, or insular possession of the United States—

(a) The matter set forth in the Code, evidenced as hereinafter in this section provided, shall establish prima facie[1] the laws of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, in force on the 7th day of December, 1925; but nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing or amending any such law, or as enacting as new law any matter contained in the Code. In case of any inconsistency arising through omission or otherwise between the provisions of any section of this Code and the corresponding portion of legislation heretofore enacted effect shall be given for all purposes whatsoever to such enactments.

(b) Copies of this Act printed at the Government Printing Office and bearing its imprint shall be conclusive evidence of the original of the Code in the custody of the Secretary of State.

(c) The Code may be cited as "U.S.C."

---

[1]See section 204 (a) of Title 1 regarding titles that are legal evidence of the law.

THE CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TITLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

This title was enacted by act July 30, 1947, ch. 388, § 1, 61 Stat. 633.

Chap.		Sec.
1.	**Rules of construction**	1
2.	**Acts and resolutions; formalities of enactment; repeals; sealing of instruments**	101
3.	**Code of Laws of United States and Supplements; District of Columbia Code and Supplements**	201

Positive Law; Citation

This title has been made positive law by section 1 of act July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 633, which provided in part that: "Title 1 of the United States Code entitled 'General Provisions', is codified and enacted into positive law and may be cited as '1 U. S. C., § ——.'"

Repeals

Section 2 of act July 30, 1947, provided that the sections or parts thereof of the Statutes at Large or the Revised Statutes covering provisions codified in this Act were repealed insofar as the provisions appeared in former title 1, and provided that any rights or liabilities now existing under the repealed sections or parts thereof shall not be affected by the repeal.

Writs of Error

Section 23 of act June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 990, provided that: "All Acts of Congress referring to writs of error shall be construed as amended to the extent necessary to substitute appeal for writ of error."

Table

Showing where former sections of Title 1 and the laws from which such former sections were derived, have been incorporated in revised Title 1.

Title 1 former sections	*Revised Statutes Statutes at Large*	*Title 1 new section*
1	R.S., § 1	1
2	R.S., § 2	2
3	R.S., § 3	3
4	R.S., § 4	4
5	R.S., § 5	5
6	June 11, 1940, ch. 325, § 1, 54 Stat. 305	6
21	R.S., § 7	101
22	R.S., § 8	102
23	R.S., § 9	103
24	R.S., § 10	104
25	R.S., § 11	105
26	Nov. 1, 1893, 28 Stat. App. 5 Mar. 2, 1895, ch. 177, § 1, 28 Stat. 769.	106
27	Mar. 6, 1920, ch. 94, § 1, 41 Stat. 520	107
28	R.S., § 12	108
29	R.S., § 13 Mar. 22, 1944, ch. 123, 58 Stat. 118.	109
29a	R.S., § 5599	110
29b	Mar. 3, 1933, ch. 202, § 3, 47 Stat. 1431.	111
30	Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 73, 28 Stat. 615.. June 20, 1936, ch. 630, § 9, 49 Stat. 1551. June 16, 1938, ch. 477, § 1, 52 Stat. 760.	112
30a	R.S., § 908	113
31	R.S., § 6	114
51a	Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, § 1, 45 Stat. 1540.	201
52	May 29, 1928, ch. 910, § 2, 45 Stat. 1007 Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, § 2, 45 Stat. 1541.	202
53	May 29, 1928, ch. 910, § 3, 45 Stat. 1007	203
54	May 29, 1928, ch. 910, § 4, 45 Stat. 1007 Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, § 3, 45 Stat. 1541.	204
54a	Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, § 4, 45 Stat. 1542. Mar. 4, 1933, ch. 282, § 1, 47 Stat. 1603. June 13, 1934, ch. 483, §§ 1, 2, 48 Stat. 948.	205
54b	Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, § 5, 45 Stat. 1542. Mar. 4, 1933, ch. 282, § 1, 47 Stat. 1603. June 13, 1934, ch. 483, §§ 1, 2, 48 Stat. 948.	206
54c	Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, § 6, 45 Stat. 1542.	207
54d	Mar. 2, 1929, ch. 586, § 7, 45 Stat. 1542.	208
55	May 29, 1928, ch. 910, § 5, 45 Stat. 1007	209
56	May 29, 1928, ch. 910, § 6, 45 Stat. 1007	210
57	May 29, 1928, ch. 910, § 7, 45 Stat. 1008	211
58	May 29, 1928, ch. 910, § 8, 45 Stat. 1008	212
59	May 29, 1928, ch. 910, § 10. 45 Stat. 1008	213
60	Mar. 3, 1933, ch. 202, § 2, 47 Stat. 1431.	Rep.

CHAPTER 1—RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

Sec.
1. Words denoting number, gender, etc.[1]
2. "County" as including "parish", etc.[1]
3. "Vessel" as including all means of water transportation.
4. "Vehicle" as including all means of land transportation.
5. "Company" or "association" as including successors and assigns.
6. Limitation of term "products of American fisheries."

§ 1. Words denoting number, gender, and so forth

In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, unless the context indicates otherwise—

words importing the singular include and apply to several persons, parties, or things;

words importing the plural include the singular;

[1] Analysis does not conform to section catchline.

words importing the masculine gender include the feminine as well;

words used in the present tense include the future as well as the present;

the words "insane" and "insane person" and "lunatic" shall include every idiot, lunatic, insane person, and person non compos mentis;

the words "person" and "whoever" include corporations, companies, associations, firms, partnerships, societies, and joint stock companies, as well as individuals;

"officer" includes any person authorized by law to perform the duties of the office;

"signature" or "subscription" includes a mark when the person making the same intended it as such;

"oath" includes affirmation, and "sworn" includes affirmed;

"writing" includes printing and typewriting and reproductions of visual symbols by photographing, multigraphing, mimeographing, manifolding, or otherwise.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 633; June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 6, 62 Stat. 859; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 1, 65 Stat. 710.)

AMENDMENTS

1951—Act Oct. 31, 1951, substituted, in fourth clause after opening clause, "used" for "use".

1948—Act June 25, 1948 included "tense", "whoever", "signature", "subscription", "writing" and a broader definition of the term "person".

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Section 48 of Pub. L. 86-70, June 25, 1959, 73 Stat. 154, provided that: "Whenever the phrase 'continental United States' is used in any law of the United States enacted after the date of enactment of this Act [June 25, 1959], it shall mean the 49 States on the North American Continent and the District of Columbia, unless otherwise expressly provided."

FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Affirmation in lieu of oath, see rule 43, Title 28, Appendix, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

CROSS REFERENCES

Affirmation in lieu of oath, see section 43 of Title 11, Bankruptcy.

Internal Revenue Code definitions, see section 7701 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code.

Person as including associations, see section 1401 of Title 19, Customs Duties; section 801 of Title 46, Shipping; section 30 of Title 47, Telegraphs, Telephones, and Radiotelegraphs.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 10 section 101; title 16 section 1100a-3; title 32 section 101; title 37 section 101; title 39 section 5215.

§ 2. "County" as including "parish", and so forth

The word "county" includes a parish, or any other equivalent subdivision of a State or Territory of the United States.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 633.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 10 section 101; title 32 section 101; title 37 section 101.

§ 3. "Vessel" as including all means of water transportation

The word "vessel" includes every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 633.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 10 section 101; title 32 section 101; title 37 section 101.

§ 4. "Vehicle" as including all means of land transportation

The word "vehicle" includes every description of carriage or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on land.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 633.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 10 section 101; title 32 section 101; title 37 section 101.

§ 5. "Company" or "association" as including successors and assigns

The word "company" or "association", when used in reference to a corporation, shall be deemed to embrace the words "successors and assigns of such company or association", in like manner as if these last-named words, or words of similar import, were expressed.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 633.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 10 section 101; title 32 section 101; title 37 section 101.

§ 6. Limitation of term "products of American fisheries"

Wherever, in the statutes of the United States or in the rulings, regulations, or interpretations of various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States there appears or may appear the term "products of American fisheries" said term shall not include fresh or frozen fish fillets, fresh or frozen fish steaks, or fresh or frozen slices of fish substantially free of bone (including any of the foregoing divided into sections), produced in a foreign country or its territorial waters, in whole or in part with the use of the labor of persons who are not residents of the United States.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634.)

CHAPTER 2—ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS; FORMALITIES OF ENACTMENT; REPEALS; SEALING OF INSTRUMENTS

Sec.
101. Enacting clause.
102. Resolving clause.
103. Enacting or resolving words after first section.
104. Numbering of sections; single proposition.
105. Title of appropriation Acts.
106. Printing bills and joint resolutions.
106a. Promulgation of laws.
106b. Amendments to Constitution.
107. Parchment or paper for printing enrolled bills or resolutions.
108. Repeal of repealing act.

Sec.
109. Repeal of statutes as affecting existing liabilities.
110. Saving clause of Revised Statutes.
111. Repeals as evidence of prior effectiveness.
112. Statutes at Large; contents; admissibility in evidence.
112a. United States Treaties and Other International Agreements; contents; admissibility in evidence.
112b. United States international agreements; transmission to Congress.
113. "Little and Brown's" edition of laws and treaties; slip laws; Treaties and Other International Act Series; admissibility in evidence.
114. Sealing of instruments.

AMENDMENTS

1972—Pub. L. 92-403, § 2, Aug. 22, 1972, 86 Stat. 619, inserted item 112b.

1966—Pub. L. 89-497, § 2, July 8, 1966, 80 Stat. 271, inserted "slip laws; Treaties and Other International Acts Series;" in item 113.

1951—Act Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 2 (a), 65 Stat. 710, inserted items 106a and 106b.

1950—Act Sept. 23, 1950, ch. 1001, § 3, 64 Stat. 980, inserted item 112a.

§ 101. Enacting clause

The enacting clause of all Acts of Congress shall be in the following form: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled."

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634.)

§ 102. Resolving clause

The resolving clause of all joint resolutions shall be in the following form: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled."

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634.)

§ 103. Enacting or resolving words after first section

No enacting or resolving words shall be used in any section of an Act or resolution of Congress except in the first.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634.)

§ 104. Numbering of sections; single proposition

Each section shall be numbered, and shall contain, as nearly as may be, a single proposition of enactment.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634.)

§ 105. Title of appropriation Acts

The style and title of all Acts making appropriations for the support of Government shall be as follows: "An Act making appropriations (here insert the object) for the year ending September 30 (here insert the calendar year)."

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634; July 12, 1974, Pub. L. 93-344, title V, § 506(a), 88 Stat. 322.)

AMENDMENTS

1974—Pub. L. 93-344 substituted "September 30" for "June 30".

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1974 AMENDMENT

Section 506(b) of Pub. L. 93-344 provided that: "The provisions of subsection (a) of this section [amending this section] shall be effective with respect to Acts making appropriations for the support of the Government for any fiscal year commencing on or after October 1, 1976."

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 31 section 1302.

§ 106. Printing bills and joint resolutions

Every bill or joint resolution in each House of Congress shall, when such bill or resolution passes either House, be printed, and such printed copy shall be called the engrossed bill or resolution as the case may be. Said engrossed bill or resolution shall be signed by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate, and shall be sent to the other House, and in that form shall be dealt with by that House and its officers, and, if passed, returned signed by said Clerk or Secretary. When such bill, or joint resolution shall have passed both Houses, it shall be printed and shall then be called the enrolled bill, or joint resolution, as the case may be, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses and sent to the President of the United States. During the last six days of a session such engrossing and enrolling of bills and joint resolutions may be done otherwise than as above prescribed, upon the order of Congress by concurrent resolution.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 634.)

§ 106a. Promulgation of laws

Whenever a bill, order, resolution, or vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, having been approved by the President, or not having been returned by him with his objections, becomes a law or takes effect, it shall forthwith be received by the Administrator of General Services from the President; and whenever a bill, order, resolution, or vote is returned by the President with his objections, and, on being reconsidered, is agreed to be passed, and is approved by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and thereby becomes a law or takes effect, it shall be received by the Administrator of General Services from the President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives in whichsoever House it shall last have been so approved, and he shall carefully preserve the originals.

(Added Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 2(b), 65 Stat. 710.)

SIMILAR PROVISIONS; REPEAL; SAVING CLAUSE; DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS; TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND PERSONNEL

Similar provisions were contained in R.S. § 204; act Dec. 28, 1874, ch. 9, § 2, 18 Stat. 294; 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, § 1, eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3178, 64 Stat. 1272, which with the exception of the reorganization plan, were repealed by section 56(h) of act Oct. 31, 1951. Subsec. (*l*) of that section 56 provided that the repeal should not affect any rights or liabilities existing under those statutes on the effective date of the repeal (Oct. 31, 1951). For delegation of functions under the repealed statutes, and transfer of records, property, personnel, and funds, see sections 3 and 4 of 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 106b. Amendments to Constitution

Whenever official notice is received at the General Services Administration that any amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted, according to the provisions of the Constitution, the Administrator of General Services shall forthwith cause the amendment to be published, with his certificate, specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

(Added Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 2(b), 65 Stat. 710.)

SIMILAR PROVISIONS; REPEAL; SAVING CLAUSE; DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS; TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND PERSONNEL

Similar provisions were contained in R.S. § 205; 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, § 1, eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3178, 64 Stat. 1272. R.S. § 205 was repealed by section 56(h) of act Oct. 31, 1951. Subsec. (*l*) of section 56 provided that the repeal should not affect any rights or liabilities existing under the repealed statute on the effective date of the repeal (Oct. 31, 1951). For delegation of functions under the repealed statute, and transfer of records, property, personnel, and funds, see sections 3 and 4 of 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

CROSS REFERENCES

Publication of certificate in United States Statutes at Large, see section 112 of this title.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 112 of this title.

§ 107. Parchment or paper for printing enrolled bills or resolutions

Enrolled bills and resolutions of either House of Congress shall be printed on parchment or paper of suitable quality as shall be determined by the Joint Committee on Printing.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 635.)

§ 108. Repeal of repealing act

Whenever an Act is repealed, which repealed a former Act, such former Act shall not thereby be revived, unless it shall be expressly so provided.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 635.)

§ 109. Repeal of statutes as affecting existing liabilities

The repeal of any statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the repealing Act shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability. The expiration of a temporary statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the temporary statute shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 635.)

§ 110. Saving clause of Revised Statutes

All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings, or to the prosecution of offenses, or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures, embraced in the Revised Statutes and covered by the repeal contained therein, shall not be affected thereby, but all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising, or acts done or committed prior to said repeal, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time as if said repeal had not been made.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 635.)

§ 111. Repeals as evidence of prior effectiveness

No inference shall be raised by the enactment of the Act of March 3, 1933 (ch. 202, 47 Stat. 1431), that the sections of the Revised Statutes repealed by such Act were in force or effect at the time of such enactment: *Provided, however,* That any rights or liabilities existing under such repealed sections shall not be affected by their repeal.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 635.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Act of March 3, 1933 (ch. 202, 47 Stat. 1431), referred to in text, sections 2 and 3 of which were formerly set out as sections 60 and 29b of this title, respectively, was repealed by section 2 of act July 30, 1947.

§ 112. Statutes at Large; contents; admissibility in evidence

The Administrator of General Services shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published, the United States Statutes at Large, which shall contain all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during each regular session of Congress; all proclamations by the President in the numbered series issued since the date of the adjournment of the regular session of Congress next preceding; and also any amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed or ratified pursuant to article V thereof since that date, together with the certificate of the Administrator of General Services issued in compliance with the provision contained in section 106b of this title. In the event of an extra session of Congress, the Administrator of General Services shall cause all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during said extra session to be consolidated with, and published as part of, the contents of the volume for the next regular session. The United States Statutes at Large shall be legal evidence of laws, concurrent resolutions, treaties, international agreements other than treaties, proclamations by the President, and proposed or ratified amendments to the Constitution of the United States therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 636; Sept. 23, 1950, ch. 1001, § 1, 64 Stat. 979; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 3, 65 Stat. 710.)

AMENDMENTS

1951—Act Oct. 31, 1951, substituted, in first sentence, "106b of this title" for "205 of the Revised Statutes".

1950—Act Sept. 23, 1950, implemented 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, § 1, eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3178, 64 Stat. 1272, by transferring to the Administrator of General Services duties formerly performed by the Secretary of State.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of the Secretary of State and the Department of State under this section, except those with respect to treaties and other international agreements, were transferred to the Administrator of General Services by 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, § 1, eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3178, 64 Stat. 1272, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees. Section 3 of the Plan vested authority in the Administrator of General Services to delegate the transferred functions to any other officer, or to any agency or employee, of the General Services Administration. For transfer of records, property, personnel, and funds, see section 4 of the Plan.

EFFECT OF REPEAL OF SECTION 73 OF ACT JAN. 12, 1895

This section and section 112a of this title as not affected by the repeal of section 73 of act Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, 28 Stat. 615, which related to the same subject matter, see section 56(i) of act Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, 65 Stat. 729.

FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Proof of official records, see rule 44, Title 28, Appendix, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

§ 112a. United States Treaties and Other International Agreements; contents; admissibility in evidence

The Secretary of State shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published, beginning as of January 1, 1950, a compilation entitled "United States Treaties and Other International Agreements," which shall contain all treaties to which the United States is a party that have been proclaimed during each calendar year, and all international agreements other than treaties to which the United States is a party that have been signed, proclaimed, or with reference to which any other final formality has been executed, during each calendar year. The said United States Treaties and Other International Agreements shall be legal evidence of the treaties, international agreements other than treaties, and proclamations by the President of such treaties and agreements, therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States.

(Added Sept. 23, 1950, ch. 1001, § 2, 64 Stat. 980.)

EFFECT OF REPEAL OF SECTION 73 OF ACT JAN. 12, 1895

This section and section 112 of this title as not affected by the repeal of section 73 of act Jan. 12, 1895 ch. 23, 28 Stat. 615, which related to the same subject matter, see section 56(i) of act Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, 65 Stat. 729.

WRITTEN REQUESTS FOR DOCUMENTS

Copies of United States Treaties and Other International Agreements not available to Senators or Representatives unless specifically requested by them, in writing, see note under section 1317 of Title 44, Public Printing and Documents.

§ 112b. United States international agreements; transmission to Congress

The Secretary of State shall transmit to the Congress the text of any international agreement, other than a treaty, to which the United States is a party as soon as practicable after such agreement has entered into force with respect to the United States but in no event later than sixty days thereafter. However, any such agreement the immediate public disclosure of which would, in the opinion of the President, be prejudicial to the national security of the United States shall not be so transmitted to the Congress but shall be transmitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives under an appropriate injunction of secrecy to be removed only upon due notice from the President.

(Added Pub. L. 92-403, § 1, Aug. 22, 1972, 86 Stat. 619.)

CHANGE OF NAME

The name of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House was changed to Committee on International Relations of the House, effective Mar. 19, 1975, by House Resolution 163, 94th Congress.

§ 113. "Little and Brown's" edition of laws and treaties; slip laws; Treaties and Other International Acts Series; admissibility in evidence

The edition of the laws and treaties of the United States, published by Little and Brown, and the publications in slip or pamphlet form of the laws of the United States issued under the authority of the Administrator of General Services, and the Treaties and Other International Acts Series issued under the authority of the Secretary of State shall be competent evidence of the several public and private Acts of Congress, and of the treaties, international agreements other than treaties, and proclamations by the President of such treaties and international agreements other than treaties, as the case may be, therein contained, in all the courts of law and equity and of maritime jurisdiction, and in all the tribunals and public offices of the United States, and of the several States, without any further proof or authentication thereof.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 636; July 8, 1966, Pub. L. 89-497, § 1, 80 Stat. 271.)

AMENDMENTS

1966—Pub. L. 89-497 made slip laws and the Treaties and Other International Acts Series competent legal evidence of the several acts of Congress and the treaties and other international agreements contained therein.

§ 114. Sealing of instruments

In all cases where a seal is necessary by law to any commission, process, or other instrument provided for by the laws of Congress, it shall be lawful to affix the proper seal by making an impression therewith directly on the paper to which such seal is necessary; which shall be as valid as if made on wax or other adhesive substance.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 636.)

FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Proof of official record, see rule 44, Title 28, Appendix, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

CHAPTER 3—CODE OF LAWS OF UNITED STATES AND SUPPLEMENTS; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE AND SUPPLEMENTS

Sec.

201. Publication and distribution of Code of Laws of United States and Supplements and District of Columbia Code and Supplements.
(a) Publishing in slip or pamphlet form or in Statutes at Large.
(b) Curtailing number of copies published.
(c) Dispensing with publication of more than one Supplement for each Congress.
202. Preparation and publication of Codes and Supplements.
(a) Cumulative Supplements to Code of Laws of United States for each session of Congress.
(b) Cumulative Supplement to District of Columbia Code for each session of Congress.
(c) New editions of Codes and Supplements.
203. District of Columbia Code; preparation and publication; cumulative supplements.
204. Codes and Supplements as evidence of the laws of United States and District of Columbia; citation of Codes and Supplements.
(a) United States Code.
(b) District of Columbia Code.
(c) District of Columbia Code; citation.
(d) Supplements to Codes; citation.
(e) New edition of Codes; citation.
205. Codes and Supplement; where printed; form and style; ancillaries.
206. Bills and resolutions of Committee on the Judiciary of House of Representatives; form and style; ancillaries; curtailment of copies.
207. Copies of acts and resolutions in slip form; additional number printed for Committee on the Judiciary of House of Representatives.
208. Delegation of function of Committee on the Judiciary to other agencies; printing, etc., under direction of Joint Committee on Printing.[1]
209. Copies of Supplements to Code of Laws of United States and of District of Columbia Code and Supplements; conclusive evidence of original.
210. Distribution of Supplements to Code of Laws of United States and of District of Columbia Code and Supplements; slip and pamphlet copies.
211. Copies to Members of Congress.
212. Additional distribution at each new Congress.
213. Appropriation for preparing and editing supplements.

§ 201. Publication and distribution of Code of Laws of United States and Supplements and District of Columbia Code and Supplements

In order to avoid duplication and waste—

(a) Publishing in slip or pamphlet form or in Statutes at Large

Publication in slip or pamphlet form or in the Statutes at Large of any of the volumes or publications enumerated in sections 202 and 203 of this title, shall, in event of enactment, be dispensed with whenever the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives so directs the Administrator of General Services;

(b) Curtailing number of copies published

Curtailment of the number provided by law to be printed and distributed of the volumes or publications enumerated in sections 202 and 203 of this title may be directed by such committee, except that the Public Printer shall print such numbers as are necessary for depository library distribution and for sale; and

(c) Dispensing with publication of more than one Supplement for each Congress.

Such committee may direct that the printing and distribution of any supplement to the Code of Laws of the United States or to the Code of the District of Columbia be dispensed with entirely, except that there shall be printed and distributed for each Congress at least one supplement to each such code, containing the legislation of such Congress.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 637; Sept. 3, 1954, ch. 1263, § 1, 68 Stat. 1226.)

AMENDMENTS

1954—Subsec. (a). Act Sept. 3, 1954, substituted "Administrator of General Services" for "Secretary of State."

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 208 of this title.

§ 202. Preparation and publication of Codes and Supplements

There shall be prepared and published under the supervision of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives—

(a) Cumulative Supplements to Code of Laws of United States for each session of Congress

A supplement for each session of the Congress to the then current edition of the Code of Laws of the United States, cumulatively embracing the legislation of the then current supplement, and correcting errors in such edition and supplement;

(b) Cumulative Supplement to District of Columbia Code for each session of Congress

A supplement for each session of the Congress to the then current edition of the Code of the District of Columbia, cumulatively embracing the legislation of the then current supplement, and correcting errors in such edition and supplement;

(c) New editions of Codes and Supplements

New editions of the Code of Laws of the United States and of the Code of the District of Columbia, correcting errors and incorporating the then current supplement. In the case of each code new editions shall not be published oftener than once in each five years. Copies of each such edition shall be distributed in the same manner as provided in the case of supplements to the code of which it is a new edition. Supplements published after any new edition shall not contain the legislation of supplements published before such new edition.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 637.)

CROSS REFERENCES

Council of the District of Columbia, functions respecting, see section 2 of Pub. L. 94-386, Aug. 14, 1976, 90 Stat. 1170, set out as a note under section 285b of Title 2, The Congress.

Office of the Law Revision Counsel, functions respecting preparation, revision, publication etc., see section 285b of Title 2, The Congress.

[1] Analysis does not conform to section catchline.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 201, 205, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213 of this title.

§ 203. District of Columbia Code; preparation and publication; cumulative supplements

The Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives is authorized to print bills to codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws relating to the District of Columbia and cumulative supplements thereto, similar in style, respectively, to the Code of Laws of the United States, and supplements thereto, and to so continue until final enactment thereof in both Houses of the Congress of the United States.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 638.)

COMMISSION ON REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Pub. L. 90-226, title X, §§ 1001 to 1009, Dec. 27, 1967, 81 Stat. 724, which provided for the creation and operation of a commission to study and make recommendations with reference to a revised code of criminal law and procedure for the District of Columbia, was repealed by Pub. L. 91-358, title VI, § 601, July 29, 1970, 84 Stat. 667, as amended by Pub. L. 91-530, § 2(b)(1), Dec. 7, 1970, 84 Stat. 1390.

CROSS REFERENCES

Council of the District of Columbia, functions respecting, see section 2 of Pub. L. 94-386, Aug. 14, 1976, 90 Stat. 1170, set out as a note under section 285b of Title 2, The Congress.

Office of the Law Revision Counsel, functions respecting, see section 285b of Title 2, The Congress.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 201, 205, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213 of this title.

§ 204. Codes and Supplements as evidence of the laws of United States and District of Columbia; citation of Codes and Supplements

In all courts, tribunals, and public offices of the United States, at home or abroad, of the District of Columbia, and of each State, Territory, or insular possession of the United States—

(a) United States Code

The matter set forth in the edition of the Code of Laws of the United States current at any time shall, together with the then current supplement, if any, establish prima facie the laws of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, in force on the day preceding the commencement of the session following the last session the legislation of which is included: *Provided, however,* That whenever titles of such Code shall have been enacted into positive law the text thereof shall be legal evidence of the laws therein contained, in all the courts of the United States, the several States, and the Territories and insular possessions of the United States.

(b) District of Columbia Code

The matter set forth in the edition of the Code of the District of Columbia current at any time shall, together with the then current supplement, if any, establish prima facie the laws, general and permanent in their nature, relating to or in force in the District of Columbia on the day preceding the commencement of the session following the last session the legislation of which is included, except such laws as are of application in the District of Columbia by reason of being laws of the United States general and permanent in their nature.

(c) District of Columbia Code; citation

The Code of the District of Columbia may be cited as "D.C. Code".

(d) Supplements to Codes; citation

Supplements to the Code of Laws of the United States and to the Code of the District of Columbia may be cited, respectively, as "U.S.C., Sup. ", and "D.C. Code, Sup. ", the blank in each case being filled with Roman figures denoting the number of the supplement.

(e) New edition of Codes; citation

New editions of each of such codes may be cited, respectively, as "U.S.C., ed.", and "D.C. Code, ed.", the blank in each case being filled with figures denoting the last year the legislation of which is included in whole or in part.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 638.)

UNITED STATES CODE TITLES AS POSITIVE LAW

The following titles of the United States Code were enacted into positive law by the acts enumerated below:

Title 1, General Provisions—Act July 30, 1947, ch. 388, § 1, 61 Stat. 633.

Title 3, The President—Act June 25, 1948, ch. 644, § 1, 62 Stat. 672.

Title 4, Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States—Act July 30, 1947, ch. 389, § 1, 61 Stat. 641.

Title 5, Government Organization and Employees—Pub. L. 89-554, § 1, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 378.

Title 6, Surety Bonds—Act July 30, 1947, ch. 390, § 1, 61 Stat. 646, as amended June 6, 1972, Pub. L. 92-310, title II, § 203(4), 86 Stat. 202.

Title 9, Arbitration—Act July 30, 1947, ch. 392, § 1, 61 Stat. 669.

Title 10, Armed Forces—Act Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, § 1, 70A Stat. 1.

Title 13, Census—Act Aug. 31, 1954, ch. 1158, 68 Stat. 1012.

Title 14, Coast Guard—Act Aug. 4, 1949, ch. 393, § 1, 63 Stat. 495.

Title 17, Copyrights—Act July 30, 1947, ch. 391, § 1, 61 Stat. 652, as amended Oct. 19, 1976, Pub. L. 94-553, title I, § 101, 90 Stat. 2541.

Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure—Act June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 683.

Title 23, Highways—Pub. L. 85-767, § 1, Aug. 27, 1958, 72 Stat. 885.

Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure—Act June 25, 1948, ch. 646, § 1, 62 Stat. 869.

Title 32, National Guard—Act Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, § 2, 70A Stat. 596.

Title 34, Navy—See Title 10, Armed Forces.

Title 35, Patents—Act July 19, 1952, ch. 950, § 1, 66 Stat. 792.

Title 37, Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services— Pub. L. 87-649, § 1, Sept. 7, 1962. 76 Stat. 451.

Title 38, Veterans' Benefits—Pub. L. 85-857, § 1, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1105.

Title 39, Postal Service—Pub. L. 86-682, § 1, Sept. 2, 1960, 74 Stat. 578.

Title 44, Public Printing and Documents—Pub. L. 90-620, § 1, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1238.

TITLE 26, INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 was enacted in the form of a separate code by act August 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 1. The sections of Title 26, United

States Code, are identical to the sections of the Internal Revenue Code.

FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Proof of official record, see rule 44, Title 28, Appendix, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 208 of this title.

§ 205. Codes and Supplement; where printed; form and style; ancillaries

The publications provided for in sections 202, 203 of this title shall be printed at the Government Printing Office and shall be in such form and style and with such ancillaries as may be prescribed by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives. The Librarian of Congress is directed to cooperate with such committee in the preparation of such ancillaries. Such publications shall be furnished with such thumb insets and other devices to distinguish parts, with such facilities for the insertion of additional matter, and with such explanatory and advertising slips, and shall be printed on such paper and bound in such material, as may be prescribed by such committee.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 639.)

CROSS REFERENCES

Council of the District of Columbia, functions respecting, see section 2 of Pub. L. 94-386, Aug. 14, 1976, 90 Stat. 1170, set out as a note under section 285b of Title 2, The Congress.

Office of the Law Revision Counsel, functions respecting, see section 285b of Title 2, The Congress.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 208 of this title; title 44 section 707.

§ 206. Bills and resolutions of Committee on the Judiciary of House of Representatives; form and style; ancillaries; curtailment of copies

All bills and resolutions relating to the revision of the laws referred to or reported by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives shall be printed in such form and style, and with such ancillaries, as such committee may prescribe as being economical and suitable, to so continue until final enactment thereof in both Houses of Congress; and such committee may also curtail the number of copies of such bills to be printed in the various parliamentary stages in the House of Representatives.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 639.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 208 of this title; title 44 section 707.

§ 207. Copies of acts and resolutions in slip form; additional number printed for Committee on the Judiciary of House of Representatives

The Public Printer is directed to print, in addition to the number provided by existing law, and, as soon as printed, to distribute in such manner as the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives shall determine, twenty copies in slip form of each public Act and joint resolution.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 639.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 208 of this title.

§ 208. Delegation of function of Committee on the Judiciary to other agencies; printing, and so forth, under direction of Joint Committee on Printing

The functions vested by sections 201, 202, 204-207 of this title in the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives may from time to time be vested in such other agency as the Congress may by concurrent resolution provide: *Provided,* That the printing, binding, and distribution of the volumes and publications enumerated in sections 202, 203 of this title shall be done under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 639.)

CROSS REFERENCES

Office of the Law Revision Counsel, functions respecting, see section 285b of Title 2, The Congress.

§ 209. Copies of Supplements to Code of Laws of United States and of District of Columbia Code and Supplements; conclusive evidence of original

Copies of the Code of Laws relating to the District of Columbia and copies of the supplements provided for by sections 202, 203 of this title printed at the Government Printing Office and bearing its imprint, shall be conclusive evidence of the original of such code and supplements in the custody of the Administrator of General Services.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 639; Sept. 3, 1954, ch. 1263, § 2, 68 Stat. 1226.)

AMENDMENTS

1954—Act Sept. 3, 1954, substituted "Administrator of General Services" for "Secretary of State".

§ 210. Distribution of Supplements to Code of Laws of United States and of District of Columbia Code and Supplements; slip and pamphlet copies

Copies of the Code of Laws relating to the District of Columbia, and of the supplements provided for by sections 202, 203 of this title shall be distributed by the Superintendent of Documents in the same manner as bound volumes of the Statutes at Large: *Provided,* That no slip or pamphlet copies of the Code of Laws relating to the District of Columbia, and of the supplements provided for by sections 202, 203 of this title need be printed or distributed.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 640.)

CROSS REFERENCES

Distribution of Statutes at Large, see section 728 of Title 44, Public Printing and Documents.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 211 of this title.

§ 211. Copies to Members of Congress

In addition to quotas provided for by section 210 of this title there shall be printed, published, and distributed of the Code of Laws relating to the District of Columbia with tables, index, and other ancillaries, suitably bound and with thumb inserts and other convenient de-

vices to distinguish the parts, and of the supplements to both codes as provided for by sections 202, 203 of this title, ten copies of each for each Member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress in which the original authorized publication is made, for his use and distribution, and in addition for the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate a number of bound copies of each equal to ten times the number of members of such committees, and one bound copy of each for the use of each committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 640.)

LIMITATION ON COPIES OF NEW EDITIONS FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Pub. L. 92-342, § 101, July 10, 1972, 86 Stat. 447, provided in part that "Hereafter, appropriations for authorized printing and binding for the Congress shall not be available under the authority of the Act of July 30, 1947 (1 U.S.C. 211) for the printing, publication, and distribution of more than two copies of new editions of the Code of Laws of the United States and of the Code of the District of Columbia for each Member of the House of Representatives."

WRITTEN REQUESTS FOR DOCUMENTS

Copies of District of Columbia Code and Supplements not available to Senators or Representatives unless specifically requested by them, in writing, see note under section 1317 of Title 44, Public Printing and Documents.

§ 212. Additional distribution at each new Congress

In addition the Superintendent of Documents shall, at the beginning of the first session of each Congress, supply to each Senator and Representative in such Congress, who may in writing apply for the same, one copy each of the Code of Laws of the United States, the Code of Laws relating to the District of Columbia, and the latest supplement to each code: *Provided,* That such applicant shall certify in his written application for the same that the volume or volumes for which he applies is intended for his personal use exclusively: *And provided further,* That no Senator or Representative during his term of service shall receive under this section more than one copy each of the volumes enumerated herein.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 640.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 2 sections 54, 55.

§ 213. Appropriation for preparing and editing supplements

For preparation and editing an annual appropriation of $6,500 is authorized to carry out the purposes of sections 202 and 203 of this title.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 640.)